

FBIS

# DAILY REPORT

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China

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FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON SRV TIES, INDIA

LD201122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0939 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) -- A Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that China and Vietnam have no trade relations now, nor is the conditions available for the resumption of trade. He made the statement at the weekly news briefing in response to a question about Sino-Vietnamese relations.

Some journalists asked, a Vietnamese official Phan Anh told the press in Beijing that Vietnam and China should and can possibly improve their relations and the two countries can begin with the development of trade, why did Phan Anh come to China and what is the comment of the Chinese side on this above-mentioned remark?

The spokesman said that Vietnam, as a member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, participated in the Asia-Pacific international trade fair currently held in Beijing. As the head of the Vietnamese exhibition delegation, Phan Anh came to Beijing for the fair. China and Vietnam have no trade relations now, nor is the condition available for the resumption of trade.

Some journalists asked about the results achieved at the 6th round of talks between the Chinese and Italian officials and China's principled position on a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

The spokesman said that the 6th round of talks between the Chinese and Indian officials was mainly devoted to substantive discussions on the Sino-Indian boundary question. The two sides further elaborated their respective positions and exchanged views on ways to resolve the issue. These talks helped to deepen their mutual understanding and are useful for the future settlement of the boundary question.

He said that the Sino-Indian boundary question is a complicated issue left over from the past. China has always adopted a positive attitude in seeking a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. "We maintain that the two sides should work for a just, reasonable and comprehensive settlement of the boundary question through friendly discussions in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

The spokesman said that during this round of talks, discussions were also held on the bilateral cultural and scientific-technological exchanges and on the question of property and assets, and results were achieved in this regard. Both sides took a positive approach towards expanding cooperation in various fields and further improving and enhancing relations between the two countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S.-SOVIET GENEVA SUMMIT

## Pre-Summit Meeting

OW191057 Beijing XINHUA in English 1049 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, November 19 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev opened here today their two-day summit in which they will set the future course of superpower relations in the nuclear age.

The long-awaited summit began at 10:01 a.m. (0901 GMT) at the lakeside villa where Reagan is staying.

Reagan and Gorbachev met alone for a fireside chat before officially opening the first superpower summit since 1979. They will have a two-hour overview of the general situation this morning. In the afternoon, they will discuss issue of arms limitation. Tomorrow, the talks will be centered on regional as well as bilateral issues.

#### First Session Begins

OW191222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva November 19 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev began their first summit session this morning at Fleur d'Eau, a villa in the suburbs of Geneva. This is the first summit between the United States and the Soviet Union since June, 1979, and also the eighth of such kind since the end of the World War Two.

According to the agenda agreed upon by both sides, the two leaders will have four sessions lasting eight hours in two days. The topics for their discussion include arms control, regional conflicts, bilateral relations. Out of their respective needs both at home and abroad, both sides expressed the hope that the meeting would lead to the start of "a more constructive relationship" between the two countries, while recognizing the deep differences rooted in their different systems and global interests.

Since their arrival here, officials of the two countries have launched a vigorous propaganda offensive to explain their respective positions toward the summit meeting and urge the other side to show sincerity in the talks to make the meeting a success. While welcoming the event as a positive development in the relations between the two superpowers, the general attitude of the people here is to "wait and see" whether the meeting will produce some positive results to help improve their relationship and ease international tensions.

Taking part in this morning's session on the American side are Secretary of State George Shultz and President Reagan's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, and on the Soviet side are Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy M. Korniyenko.

#### More on First Day Talks

OW191547 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 19 Nov 85

["News Blackout Imposed on Geneva Summit" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Geneva, November 19 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had reached an agreement here at their first meeting this morning not to make public any content of their two-day meetings until they are over.

The first session of the superpower summit in six years lasted about two hours and 20 minutes and included both a private talk between Reagan and Gorbachev and meetings of their delegations.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said that during the get-acquainted chat, the two leaders had agreed to impose a complete news blackout throughout the summit. "Both sides have agreed this was appropriate in view of the serious and far-reaching topics that will be discussed," he said.

Before the start of private meeting, Gorbachev said: "we must achieve decisions together. If someone insists only on his own (viewpoint) I am not convinced it will look like a decision. But we are very much interdependent." Reagan said: "I agree with this."

A Soviet journalist asked Reagan what he expected to achieve. "I hope for the best," Reagan said. Gorbachev said: "I join in this."

As the two leaders emerged from their private meeting, which lasted from 10:14 to 11:18 a.m. they were asked by reporters whether it was a "good sign" that the meeting had lasted 45 minutes longer than scheduled. "I would think so," Gorbachev said, adding that the schedule had been fixed by the President and the Soviet leader themselves. He said: "I think that the President and I have good grounds for good talks." Reagan said that Gorbachev was "very businesslike" in the talks and "we talked about the things we are going to talk about."

Asked if the two men had hit it off well enough to make another summit likely, Gorbachev replied: "Don't be in a hurry, and don't try learn everything in advance."

After the private meeting, the two leaders were then joined by their advisers -- seven in each side -- for the first full session, which had been expected to focus on general matters. The opening of the second full session, advanced by half an hour to 2:00 p.m., was to discuss arms control.

The Soviet Union has notably proposed a 50 percent reduction in strategic arms in return for a total ban on research into space weapons. However, Moscow defines strategic weapons as those capable of reaching the territory of the other superpower, which would include the U.S. intermediate range missiles stationed in Western Europe, but not the Soviet triple-warhead SS-20 missiles. Washington, however, takes the strategic missile to mean intercontinental only and ruled out any possible agreement on the ban of space weapons research. The two sides also differ in the number of nuclear warheads and launchers to be limited.

#### 'Good Atmosphere' at Talks

OW200144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0121 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Both spokesmen for the U.S. and Soviet delegations said late this afternoon that the first two sessions of the talks between Reagan and Gorbachev proceeded in a "good atmosphere" and were "businesslike."

They said the afternoon full session lasted a little more than one hour before Reagan recommended to Gorbachev to take a five minutes walk to the Lake Geneva nearby. After that, they said, the two leaders spent more than 40 minutes together with only their interpreters present, the second private meeting following the morning session which lasted over one hour instead of 15 minutes as originally scheduled.

The two spokesmen gave no details whatsoever in compliance with an agreement by both sides to impose a news blackout during the whole process of the summit, which has touched off various speculations among the journalists here on what may be happening in their talks.

This morning, U.S. spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters that the United States was not planning to propose an early resumption of the Geneva arms control negotiations which adjourned early this month.

Asked whether President Reagan would propose to Gorbachev a summit next year in Washington, Speakes said the two leaders would discuss the matter during their talks. He also said the U.S. has no indication that Gorbachev is bringing counterproposals on arms control.

Tomorrow's session will be held at the Soviet Mission to the European Headquarters of the United Nations here, where Gorbachev will be the host of the talks.

In another development today, Gorbachev met at noon with former U.S. Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson who came here to urge the two superpowers to reach an agreement on arms control. Jackson submitted to him a petition, which was also addressed to Reagan, demanding immediate freeze on nuclear arms. The petition, which he said was signed by more than 1.25 million Americans, said that the arms race was "bankrupting both nations."

#### Second Day Talks Begin

OW201124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, November 20 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev began here today their second day of talks which will likely to be focused on regional conflicts, bilateral issues and human rights. The news blackout agreed upon by Reagan and Gorbachev yesterday made it impossible to know what exact subjects will be discussed at today's meeting. U.S. sources said Reagan was expected to approach Gorbachev on a possible timetable for a Soviet military withdrawal from Afghanistan. Gorbachev, they said, was expected to respond by criticising U.S. support for the rebels fighting to overthrow Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista Government.

Reagan arrived at the Soviet Mission here just before 10:00 a.m. (0900 GMT). Their meeting lasted 15 minutes.

Gorbachev told reporters after his short session with Reagan, before going into the plenary talks, that the meetings were being handled in a "frank, businesslike, and I think responsible way."

Reagan, asked for more details, said the two had agreed that "we won't be doing any reporting."

#### Gorbachev To Brief Warsaw Pact

OW200148 Beijing XINHUA in English 0120 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Prague, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will pay a visit to Czechoslovakia on November 21 to brief other Warsaw Pact leaders on his summit talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Geneva on November 19-20, according to informed sources here today. The sources said that Gorbachev is expected to arrive here on the evening of November 20.

#### UN ENVOY DECRIMES U.S. 'DISTORTION' OF FAMILY POLICY

OW200324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 20 Nov 85

["Chinese Representative to U.N. Criticizes U.S. Distortion of China's Population Policy" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese representative to the United Nations Li Luye today criticized the United States for distorting China's population policy and interfering with China's internal affairs.

Li made the remarks in a speech, but without mentioning the U.S. by name, while the Second Committee on the 40th U.N. General Assembly session was discussing U.N. operational activities for development.

Li said that to implement an unprecedented family planning program in China, a country with a huge population, "shortcomings are unavoidable. But once they are brought to our notice, we open, expose and correct them in good time." "However," he went on to say, "out of ulterior motives, one big power has seen fit to distort and vilify China's population policy by wilfully exaggerating some individual cases of violation of our policy and has even put forward some unreasonable demands interfering with China's internal affairs. We categorically reject these demands." "In fact," he continued, "this big power, where abortions are not uncommon, faces very serious social problems itself with such social crimes as drug traffic and addiction." "It would be just as absurd if anyone should conclude from these facts that all these activities are supported by the government of that country," he added.

Reiterating the aims of China's family planning policy, namely controlling the population growth rate, improving the quality of the population, making the population growth commensurate with the economic and social development and in harmony with the development of resources and the protection of the environment, he stressed "This policy is in the interest of the Chinese people and is also in conformity with the plan of action, declarations and recommendations adopted by the two world population conferences held in 1974 and 1984 respectively." Li said that in the past dozen years or so, in accordance with the principle of "combining state guidance with popular voluntariness", China has achieved some results in the control of population growth, and the annual population growth rate has dropped from 17.48 per thousand in 1974 to 10.81 per thousand in 1984. The Chinese representative also said that beginning from 1979, the Chinese Government has called for "one child for one couple." This is a call issued "in light of specific conditions of the current historical period" and is based on the reality that "the base figure of China's population is big and the absolute population growth is high."

#### LI XIANNIAN, OFFICIALS VISIT ASPAT '85 TRADE FAIR

OW191623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian visited the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (Aspat '85) here this evening. Accompanying him on the visit were Wan Li, Tian Jiyun, Qiao Shi, Chen Muhua, Hao Jianxiu, Wang Zhaoguo and other Chinese leaders. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1630 GMT on 19 November carries a report on the visit to Aspat '85 by Li Xiannian and others that adds the following additional names of visiting officials: Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuqian, Liu Lantao, Li Yimang, Li Desheng, Xiao Ke, Chen Xilian, Han Guang, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Liao Hansheng, Gu Mu, Kang Keqing, Qian Chengzhao, Lu Zhengcao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan, Miao Yuntai, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, Mao Yisheng, Rong Gaotang, and Li Zhimin.]

More than 1,200 commercial and industrial companies from 26 countries and regions are displaying a vast array of products at the fair, mirroring the Asia-Pacific region's recent achievements in industry, agriculture, science and technology. Aspat '85, sponsored jointly by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), has received more than 150,000 visitors since it opened here November 15, according to a CCPIT official.

PRC WARNS JENKINS BILL THREAT TO TRADE RELATIONS

HK200417 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] The United States was warned yesterday that its threatened protectionist legislation could severely jeopardize trade relations with China. Despite strong opposition from many countries, the U.S. Senate passed a bill last week that could substantially curb imports of textiles and clothing. "China is greatly concerned with the development of this situation," a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade said yesterday. "However, China has also noted that U.S. President Ronald Reagan had indicated that he would veto this protectionist legislation. "China's opposition to this legislation is known to all."

Trade with the U.S. is developing steadily, specially on the import side. However, China's textile exports to the United States have fallen this year, according to the ministry statement. The restrictive actions being taken by the U.S. in this bill, had created difficulties and obstacles to China's textile exports, said the statement. "Should the U.S. put the legislation into effect, it would strike a severe blow to China's exports and consequently affect imports from the U.S." it said.

WINSTON LORD PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LI XIANNIAN

OW191314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Winston Lord, the newly-appointed ambassador of the United States of America to China, presented his credentials to President Li Xiannian, here this afternoon. Ambassador Lord arrived in Beijing November 13.

U.S. AIR FORCE HOLDS 'MASSIVE' DRILL ON OKINAWA

OW191651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, November 19 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Air Force demonstrated its power today in a massive drill in Okinawan airspace while the Soviet nuclear-powered cruiser Frunze was moving north across the East China Sea off Okinawa, the local press reported. Some 250 jet fighters, bombers and AWACs from U.S. bases in Japan, South Korea, the Philippines and Guam took part in the drill.

The 28,000-ton Soviet cruiser Frunze, accompanied by a destroyer, was spotted this morning some 300 kilometers west of Naha in Okinawa. Frunze reportedly is the second nuclear-powered cruiser to be deployed in the Soviet Pacific Fleet; it is equipped with antiship missiles, antiaircraft missiles and helicopters. With the deployment of the two nuclear-powered cruisers and an aircraft carrier now under construction in the Far East, the Soviet Union plans to catch up with what it sees as a U.S. advantage in naval forces in the region, Japanese military sources said.

KISSINGER ARRIVES IN GUANGDONG FROM KUNMING

OW191317 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Former U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger and his wife arrived in Guangdong by plane this afternoon following their 2-day visit in Kunming. Kissinger and his party visited the Yunnan Nationality College and scenic places in Kunming. He Zhiqiang, governor of Yunnan Province, met and feted Kissinger and his party.

XINHUA REPORTS LEADERSHIP CHANGES IN USSR

## Voronin Replaces Martynov

OW160938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Moscow today named Lev A. Voronin vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the state Committee for Material and Technical Supplies, to replace 75-year-old N.V. Martynov, who was retiring for health reasons. Voronin, 57, a graduate of the Kirov Urals Polytechnical Institute, had been a factory director in a machine tools plant in Moscow and first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee. Voronin's appointment was the latest in a series of high-level personnel change in the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's drive to rejuvenate the Soviet Government.

## Maslyukov New Deputy Chairman

OW170328 Beijing XINHUA in English 0257 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Yuriy Maslyukov, 48, was appointed Soviet vice-premier today, TASS reported. Meanwhile, Leonid Smirnov, 69, has been retired as vice-premier in charge of the defense industry. His job will probably be taken over by Maslyukov who has been first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission since 1982. Maslyukov has a background of engineering. TASS also announced that Agriculture Minister Valentin Mesyats was relieved of his post and was elected first secretary of the party committee of Moscow region today to replace Vasiliy Konotop, 69. Mesyats, 57, had held his former job since 1976. He had earlier been a leading member in Russia and Kazakhstan, the two main grain producers of the country, following an initial short spell as party secretary of Moscow region. A new agriculture minister has yet to be announced.

## Kolesnikov Electronics Minister

OW190226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Vladislav Kolesnikov, 60, was appointed new Soviet minister of electronics industry today to replace 76-year-old Alaksandr Shokin who had held his post for 20 years. Shokin has been retired "because of health reasons," TASS reported. His successor had been first deputy minister since 1971. Meanwhile, two important personnel changes were made in the Baltic Republic of Lithuania today. Ringaudas Songayla was elected chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Lithuania to replace Petr Strautemanis who had held his job for 11 years. Vitautas Sakalauskas, 52, current first secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Committee of the City of Vilnius, capital of Lithuania, was appointed the republic's premier in place of Songayla, 56.

## Air Force Officer Dies

OW151210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 14 (XINHUA) -- Air Force Marshal Aleksandr Pokryshkin, a former deputy commander of the Soviet Air Defense Forces and a famous World War Two pilot, has died at age 72, TASS reported today. Pokryshkin died on Wednesday after a long and grave illness, TASS said. Pokryshkin was best-known for shooting down 59 Nazi planes in 156 dogfights during World War Two. He fought mainly in the North Caucasus fronts in southern Russia and in Ukraine. According to TASS, Pokryshkin was three times made a hero of the Soviet Union, the highest Soviet honor.

DPRK PAPER DEMANDS U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM S. KOREA

OW180849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang, November 18 (XINHUA) -- NODONG SINMUN, a leading newspaper here, stressed today that the United States should immediately withdraw its troops from South Korea in line with a resolution on Korean question adopted by the United Nations General Assembly ten years ago.

In an editorial commemorating the tenth anniversary of the resolution on the Korean question, the paper said that more and more people in the world have come to support the reunification of Korea and demand the implementation of the resolution since the resolution was passed. The representatives of many countries attending the 40th U.N. General Assembly this year again voiced the demand that the United States immediately put its troops out of South Korea.

The resolution, adopted at the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly on November 18, 1975, also demanded that the U.N. Force command in South Korea be disbanded and the Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement. It called on both North and South Korea to promote the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The paper condemned the United States for pursuing a "two Koreas" policy, beefing up its troops in South Korea and providing huge military assistance to the South Korean authorities. These moves have intensified tension in the Korean peninsula and increased the danger of war, added the paper.

DPRK URGES SOUTH TO SET DATE FOR ASSEMBLY TALKS

OW181851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang, November 18 (XINHUA) -- The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) today urged the South Korean National Assembly to define the date of the third preliminary contact for the North-South parliamentary talks within November, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) reported.

In a letter to Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the South Korean National Assembly, Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, noted that the North had sent two telephone messages proposing the South side to fix the date of the talks. But the South, he said, failed to give an acceptable reply and said on October 30 that it would inform the North side of its opinion concerning the date of the contact after December 18 when the on-going regular National Assembly session ends. This is intended to continue to put off the talks, Yang added. He deeply regretted that the South had delayed fixing the date and failed to show sincerity in an early start of the third contact. He hoped that the South Korean National Assembly would once again consider the matter and decide the date of the contact within November.

BO YIBO ATTENDS CEREMONY FOR JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN

OW132026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Masami Suzuki became the general representative in China of the Sumitomo Corporation of Japan at a ceremony here this evening. Bo Yibo and Wang Yaoting, honorary chairman and chairman respectively of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Lu Dong, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, attended the ceremony.

Referring to the forthcoming visit to China by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, Rithauddeen said that the main objectives were to promote economic cooperation and exchange views on the world political and economic situation and something sensitive. He hoped China will buy more Malaysian goods and begin direct trade with Malaysia at provincial level. He said the Malaysian delegation hoped the Chinese Government persuade and encourage the Chinese nationals in Malaysia as well as Malaysian citizens of Chinese origin to live harmoniously with the Malay people and help the government to build a stable, unified and equal Malaysia.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SINGAPOREAN DELEGATION

Zheng Tuobin Hosts Banquet

OW171849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, gave a banquet in honor of a 15-member Singapore's Government delegation here this evening. The delegation, led by Minister for National Development Teh Cheong Wan, arrived here as guests of Minister Zhang Tuobin. Minister of State for Trade and Industry Lee Hsien Loong is deputy head of the delegation.

Talks With Zheng Tuobin

OW181151 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Cooperation between China and Singapore in the fields of tourism, civil aviation, and city construction were discussed between Chinese minister and the visiting Singapore ministers, here today. The cooperation in these fields was decided by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, during Lee's visit to China last September.

Views were exchanged by Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Teh Cheong Wan, Singapore minister for national development, and Lee Hsien Loong, Singapore minister of state for trade and industry, during their talks. They also discussed the possibilities of cooperations in other areas.

Talks With Gu Mu

OW191631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met with Singapore Minister for National Development Teh Cheong Wan and Minister of State for Trade and Industry Lee Hsien Loong, and their party here today. They discussed cooperation in the fields of urban development, tourism and civil aviation. Gu expressed his conviction that with common efforts, the two countries would surely reach satisfactory agreements in these fields, which were singled out as likely fields for cooperation by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, during Lee's visit to China last September.

The visitors gave an account of their talks with leading members of the Chinese Ministries of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, and of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and the State Planning Commission. They described the talks as smooth. Teh said they are glad that the Chinese Government has taken an active attitude towards bilateral cooperation, and trade and economic cooperation between the two countries are beneficial to both sides.

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Talks With Zheng Tuobin

OW181151 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Cooperation between China and Singapore in the fields of tourism, civil aviation, and city construction were discussed between Chinese minister and the visiting Singapore ministers, here today. The cooperation in these fields was decided by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, during Lee's visit to China last September.

Views were exchanged by Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Teh Cheong Wan, Singapore minister for national development, and Lee Hsien Loong, Singapore minister of state for trade and industry, during their talks. They also discussed the possibilities of cooperations in other areas.

Talks With Gu Mu

OW191631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met with Singapore Minister for National Development Teh Cheong Wan and Minister of State for Trade and Industry Lee Hsien Loong, and their party here today. They discussed cooperation in the fields of urban development, tourism and civil aviation. Gu expressed his conviction that with common efforts, the two countries would surely reach satisfactory agreements in these fields, which were singled out as likely fields for cooperation by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, during Lee's visit to China last September.

The visitors gave an account of their talks with leading members of the Chinese Ministries of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, and of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and the State Planning Commission. They described the talks as smooth. Teh said they are glad that the Chinese Government has taken an active attitude towards bilateral cooperation, and trade and economic cooperation between the two countries are beneficial to both sides.

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SOUTH ASIA

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FURTHER ON VISIT OF PAKISTANI PRIME MINISTER

Li Blames USSR for Kabul Raids

HK190419 Beijing CHINA DAIIV in English 19 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] President Li Xiannian accused the Soviet Union yesterday of backing Afghan air and artillery attacks against Pakistan's territory and described the Kabul authorities as a puppet Soviet regime. Li told a delegation headed by Pakistan's Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo that its North West Frontier Province was now subjected to air raids and shelling from across the border with Afghanistan. "All these kinds of actions are carried out with the support of the Soviet Union," he said at the start of a meeting in Beijing's Great Hall of the People. Turning to journalists and television cameras, he added: "The Kabul regime in Afghanistan is in fact a puppet regime of the Soviet Union."

Yesterday morning, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Junejo held three hours of talks. Sources said that the two prime ministers exchanged extensive views on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest. They spoke highly of the cooperative relations between the two countries, and were pleased to see that both sides shared the same views on many international issues. Premier Zhao said that the relations between China and Pakistan were marked by mutual trust and mutual support, and that China was firmly committed to strengthening them.

Zhao Attends Junejo's Banquet

OW191600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo gave a return banquet here tonight. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian were among the guests at the banquet.

Junejo described his meetings with Chinese leaders as "most beneficial". He added, "The close friendship, understanding and cooperation between Pakistan and China is well established on strong and durable foundations. The exchanges of views we have held have helped to deepen mutual understanding of the ever-changing international scene. Moreover, these meetings will contribute to the expansion of bilateral relations," he added.

In reply, Zhao Ziyang said that the talks showed that the two sides were in broad agreement about major international issues and were both satisfied with the smooth development of Sino-Pakistan relations in all fields. "Your excellency's current visit to China is a complete success. I believe that regular contacts and exchanges of visits between leaders of our two countries are of great significance for steadily enhancing the mutual understanding and friendship between our two countries and peoples, and promoting their friendly relations and cooperation," the Chinese premier said. Other Chinese guests present were Yang Chengwu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Lei Jieqiong, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Yang Zhong, minister of forestry.

Junejo Departs for Guilin

OW200752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) — Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo left here today to tour the Southern Chinese beauty spot of Guilin and the major industrial city of Shanghai.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, who went to the state guesthouse to bid him farewell, said his three days of discussions with Chinese leaders had been "very successful." Sino-Pakistani relations had very solid foundations, said Zhao. He hoped new ways could be found to expand economic and technical co-operation and trade between their countries. "Our very good political relations and very good economic relations should spur each other forward," he said. China and Pakistan had already set a good example of how countries with different social systems could live in friendship under the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. He hoped they would now make their countries a first-class example of South-South co-operation.

The Pakistani prime minister, who is on his first official visit abroad after taking office, said that the visit was proving to be most rewarding in helping to promote bilateral relations, and also in helping him to establish personal relations with Chinese leaders. He said Pakistan and China faced many similar problems in economic development. So it would be beneficial for leaders and officials of the two countries to meet more often to exchange views and experiences.

Chinese Minister of Forestry Yang Zhong accompanied the Pakistani leader and his visiting party to Guilin.

#### PRC-PAKISTAN BORDER TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

OW132132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Urumqi, November 13 (XINHUA) -- The 1985 China-Pakistan border trade agreement was signed here today, indicating a further increase in the border trade between the two countries.

Total volume of China-Pakistan border trade this year is expected to reach 5 million Pakistan rupees this year, as against 4.5 million rupees last year. China's exports to Pakistan boast of more than 200 varieties including textiles, light industrial products, metal tools, and ceramics while its imports from Pakistan include dry fruits, textiles, cigarettes and medicinal herbs. Goods are transported in both directions via Khunjerab Pass on the Pamirs. A 420-kilometer-long highway will be rebuilt to link the pass with Kashi, a major town in the western part of China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The Pakistan delegation led by Syed Ghulam Ahmed, joint secretary of the Pakistan Ministry of Commerce, left here today for Beijing before returning home.

#### TWO SHIPS LEAVE FOR SOUTH ASIAN GOOD-WILL VISITS

OW160826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Shanghai, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Two Chinese naval vessels, a destroyer and a supply ship, left here at noon today for a goodwill visit to Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, at the invitation of the naval forces of the three countries. The two vessels, made in China, are under the command of Nie Kuiju, commander of the East China Sea Fleet of the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

This is the first time for Chinese naval vessels to visit foreign countries since the founding of the People's Republic, aimed at promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese Navy and the naval forces of the three South Asian countries. The vessels were seen off at the port by Deputy Commander of the Chinese Navy Zhang Xusan, Vice-Mayor of Shanghai Ni Tiangzeng and diplomatic officials of the three countries in China.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

PORUGAL PREPARED TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS ON MACAO

OW160918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Lisbon, November 15 (XINHUA) -- New Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva today presented to the Parliament his government strategy program for 1986-89. The program says, "The government is prepared to start a preliminary negotiation with the People's Republic of China" on the future of Aomen (Macao).

In a 45-minute speech, Silva said that his government will promote production, improve living standards, pay attention to deficit of international payment, foreign debt and inflation. In the program, the government also proposes to reduce income tax and other taxes, settle the pay in arrears, maintain the power of purchasing, and increase social benefits.

Portugal will maintain and develop its relations with other countries, especially with Portuguese-speaking countries, and will strive to make a contribution to world peace and disarmament, especially the nuclear disarmament, the program adds. Portugal will also ensure its complete participation in EEC, participation in NATO and redemption of NATO's tasks.

The new government of the Social Democratic Party took office on November 6 after the October 6 general elections.

PRC, BRITAIN AGREE TO INCREASE AIR SERVICES

OW160924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] London, November 15 (XINHUA) -- China and Britain will increase air services between Beijing and London, as well as Beijing and Hong Kong. The decision was an outcome of talks between the two government delegations held here between November 13 and 15 number the arrangements provided in the civil air transport agreement signed in London in November, 1979.

A press release issued here today at the end of the talks, says that the meeting was conducted in the context of the commitment of both governments to the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. The talks concentrated on the need to improve services between London and Beijing, as well as Hong Kong and Beijing, to catch up with changing circumstances and to meet increasing passenger demand, it adds. According to the release, there will be two scheduled services a week by Cathay Pacific Airlines between Hong Kong and Beijing, and two additional services by China's national carrier, CAAC. CAAC also plans to introduce a second weekly flight between Beijing and London. The release said that the two sides will further discuss in due course the possibility of serving additional points in China.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

OW200737 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, November 19 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese and French Governments signed here this evening a cultural exchange program for 1986 and 1987 after four-hour discussions by a mixed cultural committee. In the program, the two sides expressed satisfaction at the positive results of the cultural exchanges in 1984 and 1985, and envisaged new prospects in the cooperation between China and France in the future. The two governments agreed to strengthen cooperation and exchanges in the next two years in the fields of education, arts, broadcast and television, journalism and social sciences.

HONGQI COMMENTATOR ON 'FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES'

HK200839 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 85 pp 1-2

["HONGQI commentator's article: 'The Four Basic Principles Are the Basis of All Policies'"]

[Text] [GUANGMING RIBAO editor's note] This article is carried by HONGQI No 22, 1985, which is to be published tomorrow. The article points out that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party central leadership has always adhered to the four basic principles and taken them as the foundation for formulating, enriching, and developing various domestic and foreign policies. Our policies are coherent and consistent. Precisely because of the implementation of these correct policies, we have made enormous achievements in all fields of our work. Our party's policies in all fields are the outcome of the combination of the four basic principles with the concrete practice at present. The implementation of these policies is a concrete demonstration of the upholding of the four basic principles. If we go against the requirements of the four basic principles, we will not be able to correctly carry out the policies.

The article says that there is a misunderstanding regarding the relationship between the upholding of the four basic principles and the implementation of the policies. Some people erroneously think that upholding the four basic principles means a drive to oppose rightism and the implementation of the policies means a drive to oppose "leftism." This viewpoint is not correct. In the course of carrying out the policies, it is not correct if we merely pay attention to preventing and opposing "leftism" and pay no attention to preventing and opposing rightism; when publicizing the four basic principles, it is also incorrect if we merely stress preventing and opposing rightist deviations and neglect the influence of "leftism." At any time, and in the handling of all matters, we should simultaneously guard against and oppose both rightism and "leftism" and should always adopt a realistic approach to concrete issues by making concrete analysis. We must not arbitrarily regard things that have no relations with rightism or "leftism" as issues related to rightism or "leftism" and must not oppose "leftism" from a rightist position or oppose rightism from a "leftist" position. [end GUANGMING RIBAO editor's note]

Now the whole party is studying the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates. The documents can be divided into two parts: One is the proposal for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the decisions about personnel appointments and the other is comprised of the speeches by five members of the Central Political Bureau Standing Committee. The documents mention and solve some major issues that have a bearing on the overall interests of the party and the state. They represent the requirements of history and the aspirations of the people, and they are of far-reaching guiding significance for the work of the whole party and the whole country in all fields. We should, through seriously studying these documents, further unify the thoughts and actions of the whole party, persevere in reforms, promote the steady and well coordinated development of the national economy, strengthen the building of spiritual civilization, bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party style and public conduct, and close our ranks to consolidate and develop the present good situation and to unfold bright prospects for our cause.

In the 7 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have mainly accomplished two things: one is to terminate the disorderly situation and set things right; the other is to carry out overall reforms. We have smoothly fulfilled these two tasks and have made great achievements. This has brought about great and positive changes in our country. Not only have the people in our country clearly seen this, but the international community has also recognized this.

In his speech at the conference, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has shifted the focus of all its work to the drive for socialist modernization and has concentrated on developing the productive forces on the basis of adhering to the four basic principles. That was the most important thing we did for setting things right. The good situation we have today would not have come about if we had not thoroughly corrected the 'leftist' mistakes and shifted the focus of our work. At the same time, if we had not conscientiously adhered to the four basic principles, we would not have been able to maintain political stability and unity, and we would even have gone from correcting 'leftist' mistakes to 'correcting' socialism and Marxism-Leninism. And then the good situation we have today would not have come about either." Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out: "We often say that the succession of new cadres to the old provides the organizational guarantee for the continuity of our party's policies. What does this continuity actually mean? It means, of course, the continuity of the domestic and foreign policies of independence, democracy, legality, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy, which we will by no means change. And all these policies are based on the four basic principles. There is even less possibility of our changing or deviating from these principles. If we did, our society would be plunged into chaos; stability and unity would be out of the question; and the construction, reform, and rejuvenation of China would all become no more than empty talk." These two passages of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech represent the guidelines for our work in all fields since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They are the key to the understanding of the rich content of the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates. We should seriously study them and should reflect on them again and again. By grasping this key point, we will be able to have a good command of the spirit of these documents.

These two passages concisely sum up the relationship between our present domestic and foreign policies and the four basic principles. The four basic principles are an integrated and inseparable guideline that determines the nature and future of our country. They are the crystallization of the experience of the international communist movement and of the revolution and construction in China, and represent the combination of the universal truth of Marxism and China's concrete practice. The four basic principles are always the guideline and premise for all domestic and foreign policies formulated and implemented by our party.

Adhering to the socialist road is the basic orientation for us to follow in formulating and executing every policy. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has already defined the central task as developing the productive forces and realizing the four modernizations. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out various reforms in the light of the reality in China. The four modernizations construction of ours is the four modernizations construction of socialism; and our every reform is the perfection and development by ourselves under the system of socialism. As far as the economic reform is concerned, implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy is for the sake of developing the social productive forces, improving the people's livelihood, fully bringing into play the superiority of the socialist system, and eventually realizing communism. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that: "We must let our people, including our children, know that our upholding socialism and communism and the policies we have adopted are all for the development of socialism and the realization of communism in the future." The CPC Central Committee has repeatedly reminded the whole party that the policy of opening up to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy is being carried out by us under the two fundamental principles of adhering to the socialist economy with public ownership being the principal part, and seeking common prosperity. The absorption of foreign capital, technology, and management experiences, and the setting up of jointly-owned enterprises, jointly-run enterprises, and independently-owned enterprises are regarded as a kind of beneficial and necessary supplement to the development of the socialist economy.

Of course, during this process the invasion of decadent capitalist ideology and work style is unavoidable, and we must stay sober-minded and maintain a sharp watch in this regard.

Upholding the people's democratic dictatorship is our guarantee in formulating and carrying out various policies. To uphold the people's democratic dictatorship, we must develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has done a lot of work in these two aspects and corrected the previous mistakes. Socialist democracy is not capitalist democracy nor individualistic democracy but a democracy for the majority of people. It can be separated neither from dictatorship over our enemies nor from centralism based on democracy. We have already rectified the mistake of broadening the scope of class struggle and believe that the socialist system will not produce a capitalist class or other exploiting classes. In the meantime, we have also pointed out that although the exploiting classes have been destroyed, class struggles have not yet died out. They will still exist over a long period of time within a given scope, and will possibly become acute under certain conditions. In order to develop socialist democracy, we must adhere to the dictatorial function of a people's democratic dictatorship state and crack down on serious criminal activities jeopardizing socialism in the spheres of the economy, politics, and culture. We should not abstractly talk about democracy in violation of the four basic principles and pursue capitalist liberalization. Pursing capitalist liberalization in our country is equal to following the capitalist road, which will inevitably do great damage to the political situation of stability and unity and the four modernizations program.

We cannot formulate and carry out any policies without the leadership of the Communist Party. Upholding the leadership of the Communist Party is a result of the development of contemporary history in China and a demand for its further development. It was the Communist Party that led the Chinese people in winning national independence and people's liberation; and it is also the Communist Party that is blazing a trail for a large country with a population of 1 billion to build socialism in the light of its national condition. In China, without the Communist Party, there can be no socialism nor the four modernizations of socialism. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has resolutely corrected its previous mistakes, reaffirmed its ideological, political, and organizational lines integrating Marxism with the reality in China, worked out a series of correct principles and policies to guide a comprehensive reform and carried out fruitful works in various fields, causing this flourishing situation to arise in our country. Without the leadership of the party, all this would be unimaginable. Upholding the leadership of the party includes improving the leadership of the party, which has a rich content in this regard. Restoring and perfecting the party's democratic centralism, persevering in collective leadership, carrying out party rectification, adopting the formation of echelons to promote cooperation between and replacement of new and old cadres, and so on can all make our party stronger and more vigorous and energetic. Although at present many problems in connection with the party's work style still exist and how to strengthen the building of the ruling party itself remains an issue to be actively studied and resolved, nevertheless, the efforts made by the party in these aspects over the last few years and its achievements can be seen by the people. Weakening or even abolishing the leadership of the party under whatever excuses all go against the demand of historical development and are intolerable to the 1 billion people.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is our guide to formulating and implementing various policies. In taking the socialist road, practicing people's democratic dictatorship, and exercising Communist Party leadership, it is necessary to adhere to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

The nucleus of Marxism is communism. The purpose of our long struggle of past years was to realize communism. In every difficult period during our struggle in the past, we always took the ideal of communism as our spiritual prop. Having the ideal of communism and iron discipline was, is, and will always be our real superiority. Without the ideal of communism and communist morality it would have been impossible for us to score victory or to carry out socialist construction. The development of socialism is not merely an economic process, and the superiority of socialism does not manifest itself merely in the economic field. Socialist spiritual civilization will enable the people to have ideals, morality, culture, and discipline. This is an important part of adhering to Marxism. The theoretical basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is dialectical materialism and historical materialism. We should seek truth from facts and combine Marxism with the specific conditions of China. This, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, is our most fundamental experience and principle. Rural reform, economic structural reform focusing on the urban economy, invigorating the domestic economy, opening up to the world, and the concept of "one country, two systems" have been suggested according to this principle. In other words, we should not be confined to individual phrases and conclusions in the works of Marx but should adhere to the essence of Marxism and thoroughly and accurately apply the basic principles and methods of Marxism to studying and solving new problems in practice. In practice, we should carry our socialist and communist cause forward and constantly enrich and develop Marxism.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has held firm to the four basic principles in formulating, enriching, and developing various domestic and foreign policies. Our policies are consistent and in agreement with each other. With the implementation of these correct policies, we have made great achievements in various fields. As a result, the political situation of stability and unity is becoming more consolidated, the national economy is developing steadily and in a coordinated manner, and the living standards of the people are improving.

Of course, we do not mean that we do not have any problems in implementing, propagating, and understanding the party's policies. Mistakes sometimes occur on different occasions, as some comrades do not have a clear understanding of the relationship between various policies and the four basic principles. People often say that ideological and political work is divorced from practical work. How has such a situation emerged? On the other hand, some of the comrades engaged in practical work do not take the four basic principles as their guide to implementing policies, or in other words, they cannot consciously and regularly consider how to guarantee the implementation of the four basic principles by putting various specific policies into effect. In most cases, they forget that their professional work should cater to and serve the party's general line and general policy and is based on the four basic principles. On the other hand, some of the comrades engaged in ideological, political, and theoretical propaganda work cannot effectively explain why various specific policies are based on the four basic principles and how the implementation of various specific policies should manifest and guarantee the implementation of the four basic principles. They do not combine propaganda work with practical work but just talk about empty theory in isolation from the four basic principles. As a result, instead of being closely combined with, the propagation of the four basic principles is divorced from the implementation of various current policies. This situation should be changed.

Some comrades may probably say that all internal and external policies are based on the four basic principles. By implementing the policies, we have naturally adhered to the four basic principles. Why, then, is it necessary to stress the relations between the two? The problem is how to ensure the correct implementation of our policies.

Because the policies adopted by our party in all fields are the outcome of the combination of the four basic principles and the concrete practice of current historical conditions and also because the implementation of the policies is the specific manifestation of adherence to the four basic principles and we will fail to correctly implement the policies if we violate the four basic principles, it is essential for our cadres to profoundly understand and bear in mind that all our policies are formulated on the basic premise of the four basic principles. Only in this way can they have a unified and comprehensive understanding of the party's policies and realize their internal relationship. While implementing a certain policy, they will not forget or violate another policy. Only in this way can they know the hows and whys of the party's policies and enhance their awareness and resoluteness in implementing the policies. In addition, they will not waver either "left" or right when other factors intervene, or distort the policies in the course of implementation, or go too far, or be overcautious. Consequently, they will be able to avoid one-sidedness and mistakes as much as possible. Only in this way can we correctly understand the measures taken by our party to complement, revise, enrich, and develop the policies in the course of the changing conditions and realize their changes and grounds as well as their basic relations and continuity. While explaining the relations between the general line and general policy on the one hand, and specific lines for work and specific policies on the other hand during the period of the democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong made a brilliant exposition: "Our party has laid down the general line and general policy of the Chinese revolution as well as various specific lines for work and specific policies. However, while many comrades remember our party's specific lines for work and specific policies, they often forget its general line and general policy. If we actually forget the party's general line and general policy, then we shall be blind, half-baked, muddle-headed revolutionaries, and when we carry out a specific line for work and specific policy, we shall lose our bearings and vacillate now to the left and now to the right, and the work will suffer." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 4, p 1259) The truth implied in this passage is applicable to our current understanding of the relations between specific policies and the party's general line and tasks. It can also enlighten us on understanding the relations between implementing the policies and adhering to the four basic principles.

In order to solve the question of "paying lip service" to practical work and ideological and political work, we must rely on the concerted efforts of the comrades engaged in practical work and those engaged in ideological and political work. Nevertheless, the comrades engaged in ideological and political work should undertake greater responsibilities and make strenuous efforts. We often say that political work is the life-blood of all economic work and that ideological and political work guarantees the accomplishment of economic and technological work. This means that the implementation of the four basic principles in economic work should be ensured by conducting ideological and political work, thus ensuring the correct orientation of the economic work, keeping it from going astray, and attaining due results. In order to achieve this objective, we cannot merely make vague publicity on the four basic principles. We must organically combine the rich content of the four basic principles with the economic work and integrate publicity on the four basic principles with the implementation of the policies by all departments and units so that they can become a mighty spiritual force and the norm for the cadres and masses to distinguish right from wrong. Only in this way can we embody the four basic principles in all economic work and not lose our bearings in understanding and handling the problems in economic work under the new situation of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy and in the process of the increasingly complicated struggles. Moreover, our ideological and political work will not be divorced from reality and will truly play the role of "lifeblood" and "guarantee." Naturally, it is impossible for ideological and political work and theoretical propaganda work to answer all problems arising from economic work.

How should the handling of economic relations meet the requirements of four basic principles? This question must be discussed and explained while publicizing the combination of the four basic principles and the implementation of policies. For example, the relations between reforming the rigid pattern of the economic system and adhering to the socialist orientation, the relations between the predominance of the public ownership system and using foreign capital and developing some individual economy in a planned manner, the relations between common prosperity and encouraging some regions and people to get better off first, the relations between the planned economy and market regulation, the relations between macrocontrol and microflexibility, the relations between state, collective, and individual interests in distribution, the relations between developing the commodity economy and preventing commodity exchange from invading inner party political life, and so forth. Theoretical propaganda work should study and answer new questions arising from the handling of these economic relations, while ideological and political work should ensure that the handling of these relations is subordinate to the general requirement of adhering to the four basic principles.

There is a kind of misunderstanding of the relationship between upholding the four basic principles and the implementation of policies. It seems as if we are opposing the rightist tendency when we talk about upholding the four basic principles and we are opposing the "leftist" tendency when we talk about implementing the existing policies. This view is not correct. When our party puts forward the necessity of upholding the four basic principles, it opposes both "leftist" and the rightist tendencies. Just imagine: If we do not set things right, do not correct the "leftist" mistake of "taking class struggle as the key link," and do not put forward that the fundamental task of socialism is to develop social productive forces, how can we really uphold the four basic principles? Of course, if we do not oppose the rightist tendency and do not oppose bourgeois liberalization, we cannot uphold the four basic principles either. In the course of upholding the four basic principles, there will be both "leftist" interference and rightist interference. Likewise, there will also be "leftist" or rightist interference in implementing domestic and foreign policies. This, in essence, is also interference with the upholding of the four basic principles. This is because the implementation of domestic and foreign policies and the upholding of the four basic principles are closely linked together and are in unison. The decision of the CPC Central Committee concerning party rectification has made this point very clear: "Seeking unity in thought is to achieve the ideological and political unity of the whole party at a higher level and to correct all 'leftist' and rightist erroneous tendencies that go against the four basic principles and the party's line since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee."

In his talk "Concerning the Question of Opposing Erroneous Ideological Tendencies" given in 1981, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "It is necessary to strengthen propaganda and education on upholding the four basic principles and to write more articles in this respect. It is necessary to criticize 'leftist' erroneous thinking and to criticize rightist erroneous thinking as well." "In emancipating our minds, it is also necessary to oppose both 'leftist' and rightist tendencies." "Comrade Huang Kecheng said that we should oppose the 'leftist' tendency if it appears and should also oppose the rightist tendency if it appears. I agree with his view. We should make a concrete analysis of what is 'leftist' and what is rightist." ("The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 334) These views of Comrade Deng Xiaoping remain entirely correct today. At present, the "leftist" erroneous tendency actually still exists. For example, some people think that the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy is "to develop capitalism." On the other hand, the rightist erroneous tendency also actually exists. For example, some people cannot resist the influence of decadent bourgeois ideas and are propagating bourgeois liberalization. Although these two tendencies appear in different forms, both have departed from the four basic principles and the party's principles and policies.

They sometimes even combine and work in concert with one another or change from one to the other. "Leftist" mistakes often provide a pretext for the rightist tendency to attack and oppose the upholding of the four basic principles and the correct policies and vice versa. In implementing policies, if we only pay attention to guarding against and opposing the "leftist" tendency and do not pay attention to guarding against and opposing the rightist tendency, we are wrong. In propagating the four basic principles, if we only pay attention to guarding against and opposing the rightist tendency and pay no attention to guarding against and opposing the "leftist" tendency, we are also wrong. As to when and in what aspect we should guard against and oppose the "leftist" or the rightist tendency, we must give due consideration to facts and make a concrete analysis of concrete problems. We should not exaggerate questions that are neither related to the "leftist" nor the rightist tendency. Nor should we oppose the rightist tendency with the "leftist" tendency or vice versa. Only by unswervingly upholding the four basic principles and correctly implementing the party's various policies on this basis can we really and effectively guard against and overcome both the "leftist" and the rightist erroneous tendencies.

The proposal on the formulation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the decision on the partial readjustment of the members in the leading organs of the CPC Central Committee that were approved by the National Conference of Party Delegates and the speeches of the five members of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee all fully embody the close integration of the four basic principles with the practice in our country. In studying the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates, we should first satisfactorily understand this spirit. Substituting new cadres for old ones in our cadre ranks is aimed at providing an organizational guarantee for the continuity of our party's policies. The foundation of this continuity is the four basic principles and this continuity precisely means the implementation of the various current policies on this basis. We should select and promote middle-aged and young cadres as successors in accordance with the principle of the "four transformations." The most important of the "four transformations" is revolutionization. How are we to judge whether one is revolutionized? We mainly judge by people's actual deeds and look into the question of whether one is able to adhere to the four basic principles in implementing the party's various policies. This first shows the morality of the cadre, and at the same time it also shows the cadre's competence, in other words, it shows whether a cadre is able to integrate the four basic principles with the implementation of various policies. To be a successor should not mean to take a certain post or to obtain a certain power for a person as an individual. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "For our middle-aged and young cadres, the most important thing for them to do in becoming successors to the revolution is to take over the old comrades' heroic spirit of adhering to the orientation of the revolutionary struggle." Only by satisfactorily solving this problem can we really guarantee the continuity of our party's policies. Our old comrades should continue to take the lead in adhering to the four basic principles and should show concern for and satisfactorily improve our party work style. As Comrade Chen Yun said well: "In regard to a party member's role in setting examples by his own deeds, being concerned for party work style and discipline, and conducting supervision, there has never been a question of withdrawing to the second line and retirement. As long as a party member is alive, he is always in the first line."

The proposal on the formulation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is a programmatic document. It embodies the general demand of the four basic principles and the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The guiding principle for the Seventh 5-Year Plan is to put reform in the first place. Along what orientation should we carry out our reform. The CPC Central Committee has clearly pointed out: We should do so with a socialist orientation. Our economic structural reform is a socialist economic structural reform.

All our reforms are aimed at building socialism with Chinese characteristics and should conform to the two fundamental principles of maintaining the dominant position of the socialist publicly-owned economy and becoming rich together. In studying the proposal for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we should also first conscientiously understand this spirit.

The four basic principles are the principles that we must always adhere to until achieving communism. Not only now, but also in the future, we should regard the four basic principles as the basis and guidance in formulating and implementing our policies. Of course, as practice continues to develop and the objective situation continues to change, we must continuously study the new situation, sum up new experience and solve new problems. On the one hand, in formulating and implementing a certain policy, we should adhere to the four basic principles in the light of the actual problems in certain fields and certain periods of time and in the light of the practical experience gained in solving these problems. This will enable us to continue to forge ahead along the correct orientation in doing all our work. On the other hand, in the process of our practice, we will check, supplement and revise various policies and thus continue to enrich and develop the contents of our four basic principles. Our party has been doing precisely that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and will continue to do that. It will always forge ahead along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics until the realization of communism.

NONGMIN RIBAO ON BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK190701 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen the Building of Spiritual Civilization in the Rural Areas"]

[Text] At the National Conference of Party Delegates, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward the issue that the whole party must seriously attach great importance to the building of socialist spiritual civilization. In this connection, the comrades in charge of rural work must seriously implement the work.

The rural areas have made remarkable achievements over the years. Production in all trades has developed greatly and the peasants' livelihood has improved remarkably. Cadres at various levels in the rural areas have made great efforts in building spiritual civilization. Eventually, a number of advanced model peasants emerged. They love the country and collectives, and are willing to help others and attain prosperity by working hard and observing the law. However, the results of building spiritual civilization in the rural areas are not good enough. Some localities have developed the tendency of neglecting the building of spiritual civilization. For instance, at one time, they stressed ways of attaining prosperity rather than the goals and beliefs of communism. Therefore, such activities as feudalistic superstitions and gambling began gaining ground, and some repulsive and corrupt phenomena which had long been eliminated since liberation have become active again. Also, the thinking of some people living in the rural areas was influenced by the concept of "putting money above everything." If we do not seriously solve the problem but let it grow unchecked, we shall undermine the good situation in the rural areas, which was achieved through great efforts. This will also affect the second stage of rural reforms. Therefore, we must strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the rural areas.

The leadership concerned must gain broader understanding of the building of spiritual civilization, and properly handle the relations between spiritual civilization and material civilization.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Without strengthening the building of spiritual civilization, the building of material civilization will be undermined and take a roundabout course. It is impossible for us to win the revolution and accomplish construction just by relying on the material conditions." This is a fact. In the wake of implementing the principle of opening up to the outside and invigorating the domestic economy, the development of the rural commodity economy has been very rapid. Many peasants have developed a broad train of thinking and widened their field of vision. This helps overcome some conservative and narrow-minded viewpoints and feudalistic concepts, which remain in the minds of some peasants. This also helps create conditions for building the socialist spiritual civilization. But we should also realize that some unhealthy thinking in society is also influencing the peasants. If we neglect the building of spiritual civilization and let some people pursue their personal interests only, we shall be unable to adhere to the orientation of socialism and we shall lose our vital motive force and our will to fight. Therefore, we must constantly integrate our work with actual conditions and educate the peasants in ideals and discipline. We must help them to guard against various corrupt thoughts and to improve their ideological level.

When strengthening the building of spiritual civilization in the rural areas, we must work out practical measures rather than just passing some instructive documents to the lower level or making a general call at a meeting. We must guard against flowery terms of formalism, as well as simple and rigid methods that deviate from reality and repeat what the book says. We should integrate the building of spiritual civilization with the rural reforms and the development of commodity production. We should educate the peasants on correctly handling the relations between personal interests and collective interests, and between personal interests and the interests of the state; the relations between immediate interests and long-term interests; and the relations between individual prosperity and the prosperity attained by a village or a collective. At the same time, we must also explain in detail to the peasants the current policies and problems regarding their livelihood that are of concern to them, so that we can promptly correct some irrational phenomena which are detested by the peasants and make them truly feel the advantages of the party and socialism. Only in this way, therefore, can the building of spiritual civilization be solid and effective.

The building of socialist spiritual civilization is not only an undertaking concerning the propaganda, cultural, and education departments; party committees at all levels, as well as the party organizations of economic departments must also take part in the work. So long as all departments jointly grasp the work and give it priority, the building of spiritual civilization will produce the results we expect.

#### RENMIN RIBAO RESPONDS TO 'INEQUALITIES' IN LIFE

HK181146 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by reporter Ai Feng: "In the Face of 'Inequalities' in Life -- Profile of Zhang Zaiyong, Deputy Director of the Shipbuilding Institute of Dalian Shipyard"]

[Excerpts] In beautiful Dalian Bay, an impressive, new 27,000-ton-class cargo ship was churning up the waves as it moved out to sea. Standing high up on the vessel, Zhang Zaiyong was waving goodbye to people on shore.

The vessel Haifu was built by the Dalian shipyard for a certain shipping company abroad. Appointed as an engineer with a contract, Zhang Zaiyong was touring the world aboard this big vessel just put into service.

The ship gradually faded out of sight. Some people on shore said quietly in a discussion: "He will not come back!"

This was no malicious vilification, but a judgment voiced with a touch of sympathy. For many years, Zhang Zaiyong could be counted as a tightmouthed "celebrity" in the shipyard. He dedicated himself to his work and became known every time "a serious problem" surfaced.

In 1955, Zhang Zaiyong came as a graduate from Jiaotong University in Shanghai to work with the Dalian shipyard. In 2½ years, he was cited an advanced worker three times. But, in 1958, he was dismissed from the CYL. The reason was that he had raised more than 420 "problems" in an "emulation" campaign to "hand out the black heart and keep the red heart" and won "second place." Moreover, he had parents in Hong Kong and a brother in Taiwan.

In 1959, he designed many kinds of tools enabling the efficiency in processing steam turbine vanes to increase 100 times. What he got as "remuneration" was a gigantic poster pasted on the wall of the office corridor: "Zhang Zaiyong -- an element against the party and against socialism."

At the start of the "Cultural Revolution," he was labeled "an arch-rightist that has slipped through the net" and impounded in a "cowshed." Later, he was "released" and made to work in the countryside. There he did work not commensurate with his "educational background" -- as a production team storekeeper. What this "lock" that faithfully protected collective property got in return was several political accusations, such as "putting a stranglehold on poor and lower-middle peasants." Someone also willfully dropped a brick through the chimney of the house in which he was sleeping. Once, he found himself almost killed by gas.

Because of his technical know-how, Zhang Zaiyong was later transferred back to the shipyard. He adhered to his accustomed style and boldly called for reforming traditional technological processes. Before the body of a ship was put together, he had the axial system astern set up first on the shipway. Many people feared for him. If the body of the ship should change shape after launching it would have to be re-worked, with substantial loss involved. People with good intentions said to him: "You have just come back from the countryside. If something should happen, you will really be in trouble." Zhang Zaiyong adhered to his own way of thinking. The period for completing the building of the ship was shortened by 1 month.

But, at the time the ship was launched, he was purposely kept away from the scene. Later, this became an accepted practice. When a ship was being built, he was kept on hand, with his know-how drawn upon. At the time a vessel was launched, this "unreliable" person was sent away.

Standing on the deck of Haifu, Zhang Zaiyong "did not need to recall and would never forget" all this. But now his reminiscences of this vast land just left behind went far beyond that. The triumphant October of 1976, the turning point in December 1978, ...the time he was made a probationary party member 8 days ago. Today, this "object of accusation from within" was entrusted with an important mission. He was going abroad alone on business.... He knew how to weigh these impressions and tell their significance.

Other people, of course, could not immediately see what lay at the bottom of his heart. For quite a long time, some well-meaning girlfriends still complained to his wife Jiang Shuqin: "You should not have let him go." Intuitively she replied, quoting the lines used in the film "A Breeder of Horses": A kite has run away, but the line is held in our hands.

Revolutionaries also have some figuring to do. They show great foresight and base everything on the interests of the state and the people. When something falls short of their expectations, they embrace a correct idea and strive to stimulate revolution through their own work and bring about a solution to a given problem thinking nothing of their own interests. Heroes in the front of Laoshan put forth the slogan: "I may be the loser, but this brings happiness to a population of 1 billion." Models like Qu Xiao cherish the philosophy that "the purpose of life is to give and not to take." These people are examples. The deeds of Comrade Zhang Zaiyong of Dalian shipyard, as reported in this paper today, serve as another example. In life, Zhang Zaiyong ran into a series of "inequalities." He showed unswerving loyalty to the motherland. But for a time, he failed to win confidence. He made many contributions in his career, but what he received as remuneration was quite out of proportion. But with the firm convictions of a Communist Party member, he never complained. Instead, he buried himself in his work, giving his all.

In economic life, we must uphold the principle of "distribution according to work." Through reform, we are overcoming the defect of "eating from the same big pot." Leaders at various levels should show adequate confidence in those comrades who have made contributions and reward them properly, striving to get rid of various "inequalities." As revolutionaries, individuals should never seek every benefit and bargain with party organizations. They can never seek an "exchange of equal values" with the party and the people. Given such a state of mind, they can "become selfless and broadminded," plunging themselves into the great cause of revolution with vim and vigor.

#### HONGQI EXAMINES NEW IMAGE OF PARTY CADRES

HK180529 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 21, 1 Nov 85 pp 29-32

[Article by Zhao Qizheng: "Random Ideas About the Image of Party Cadres in the New Period"]

[Text] We are now living in an exciting reform period and carrying out an unprecedentedly great cause. Our country is just like a huge ocean-going ship opening up new channels and sailing toward the glorious shore. In order to win victory, we must establish a kind of faith -- the faith of the whole crew in the navigator. If not, we will be unable to have unity, courage, and strength.

Where does the people's faith in our party come from? First, it comes from our party's scientific guiding ideology, our party's correct line, and our party's correct general and specific policies. Second, it comes from our party cadres' work methods and mental attitudes -- the image of our party cadres.

During the period of democratic revolution, the image of our party cadres once attracted and encouraged millions of workers, peasants, and intellectuals. From the image of our party cadres, they began to understand our party, put faith in it, follow our party into the mighty torrent of the revolution, and later created the New China with their blood and lives. When recalling the past, many of them cannot help remembering those dear and respectable images that drew them onto the revolutionary road. But now, people begin to doubt the "image" of our party cadres. This is because, first, under the long-term influence of the "leftist" guiding ideology of "grasping class struggle as the key link," many cadres have always been on the first front to "stress politics" and have wrongly punished some people.

Second, for historical reasons, some cadres, especially cadres at the middle and grass-roots levels, lack a reasonable standard of education, making it difficult for them to accept modern science and knowledge, renew their ways of thinking, and catch up with the fast pace of reform and the pace of opening up to the world. For this reason their work and remarks lack innovation and attraction. Third, some cadres make use of the positions and working conditions provided by the party and the people to seek personal gain and privileges for themselves and their relatives. This disgusts the broad masses of the people.

In order to carry out our party's cause, we must consciously create a new image of our party cadres. This is the demand of our times. At the same time, our times have provided us with the conditions. The reform of the economic structure will naturally cause a change in the people's ideas, and change in the people's ideas is the inherent premise for the change of image. Our party's policy of the "four transformations" of cadres has enabled a large number of young cadres to come to leading posts, providing in turn, very good conditions for changing the image of our party cadres.

The so-called image is the inherent phenomenon of quality embodied in a person's behavior and mental attitude. It includes the way of thinking, the way of working, the way of living, and so on. Of course, the "new image" itself is not a model. It is pluralized, it includes an individual's facial expressions, remarks, personality, occupation, and so on. What kind of new image should party cadres in the new period have? A good cadre has the following qualities.

-- He is a steadfast pursuer of communist ideals and a practical man of action. His ideals are not based on momentary enthusiasm but based on his faith in scientific communism, so he neither hesitates nor wavers in complex situations. Even when meeting with temporary setbacks, he can still stick to his faith and stick to our party's correct line and not waver. His enthusiastic pursuit of communism is manifested by his unremitting efforts in building the four moderations. He does his day-to-day work as if he were laying bricks for his ideal building.

He knows: "To lead is to serve." He should not only bring along his comrades to work hard together with his spirit of devotion, but also attract and draw the masses into the mighty torrent of reform with his image of serving the people heart and soul so as to bring the strength of the masses into full play.

The strength of each individual is a kind of vector that differs in size and direction from all the others. The task of a leader is to unite all the individual strengths and make it as strong as possible in a reasonable direction. In order to do this, our party cadres must understand the people, show concern for the people, and serve the people heart and soul. In the mind of the masses, he should be their bosom friend: He is good at understanding the people, willing to help the people, diligent and conscientious in serving the people and willing to bear heavy burdens. All the qualities that were praised by the people in the past should be revived in him.

-- He is as good as his word. He not only has lofty ideals but also takes practical actions. His doctrine is that "promises must be kept and action must be resolute." As a party member, he must realize his oath of joining the party: "Fight all my life for the cause of communism, and be ready to sacrifice everything for the party and the people at any time." He is firm and unshakable in the face of difficulties and temptation. At present, along with the deepening of the exploratory reform of the economic structure, the temptation of economic interests might appear at any time. If a party cadre demands others to be selfless while his own soul is corrupted, how can the people put faith in him?

To think and act in one and the same way and to act according to one's promises is not only a strict self-demand of our party cadre but also an important criterion for the people and the masses in observing and appraising our party cadre. It was an important criterion in the past, it is still an important criterion at present, and it will continue to be an important criterion in the future.

-- He is a brave pioneer. He is neither a recorder that replays the documents of the CPC Central Committee nor an overcautious man who sticks to conventions. In order to achieve the success of the reform, he dares to think what no one has ever thought, dares to do what no one has done before, dares to take the road no one has ever taken, and dares to shoulder the responsibilities no one has ever dared to shoulder. He has a reasonable and critical mind. He acts in a practical spirit. He is faithful but not blind. He is also cautious and creative.

"Nature does not exist, it only lives and elapses." ("The Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 3, p 451). All things change. China, as a big country, is also changing. It is natural and reasonable to suit measures to the actual situation and act according to the actual situation. Without the spirit of seeking truth from facts and the courage to develop Marxism, how could we have the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 3rd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and how can we have today's China? So our party cadre should have confidence, courage and vigor, should work creatively, should not fear failure, and should continue to open up new prospects!

-- He has a wide range of knowledge. His mind is active and comprehensive. He not only has rich experiences; to a pioneer, knowledge is more important than direct experience. Today, how can someone who has no knowledge, no speciality, and no administrative skill deal with this highly developed world? Such a person can neither pioneer a great cause nor maintain the achievements of his predecessors. Today, without a solid professional basis and rich knowledge, we cannot have active and comprehensive minds. Without active and comprehensive minds, we will not be able to form an effective leadership. So our party cadre in the new period should be a new type of scholars with a wide range of knowledge.

-- He is a new type of social activist living amid the circulation of information. Along with the rapid development of science, technology, and culture, the world in which we live is becoming "smaller and smaller," but there will be more and more information and people have become increasingly dependent on information. The sources of information are not only books. The era when dogs and chickens could hear each other, but the masters never communicated with each other has already become a thing of the past. Today, relations and contacts among the people have far surpassed purely professional contacts and contacts among relatives and neighbors. In this new period, one who lives in a closed system where there are no exchanges of information or energy cannot bring into full play his leading role. So a party cadre should be an active participant in social activities and should be willing to communicate with persons of various circles so as to obtain information from various angles and win more leading initiative.

-- He is a sincere and true friend of the masses. Some people only have a one-sided, narrow, and pragmatic understanding of the mass line and mass viewpoints. They think that information can be obtained by holding a public opinion poll or by having talks with those concerned when needed. The contacts between party cadre and the masses should be deep and true. They should not only be work contacts, but also ideological and emotional contacts. The good cadre is one who often and directly talks to the masses and knows that only by doing this can be communicate with the masses and do his work effectively.

The relations between him and the masses are equal relations. They are just like friends. He should not pose as a teacher. The object of his work is the masses, and they are also one of his sources of information. If he poses as a teacher to teach the masses from a high position, he will lose the feelings and faith of the masses and will be unable to get the information he needs. People need to exchange among themselves and help one another. A party cadre is one of them and should not "mold" himself into a faultless image!

When being asked how he achieved such great success, the Danish physicist Niels Bohr, who made important contributions to the founding of quantum mechanics, said: "I am not afraid of exposing my foolishness in front of young people." Only by doing things in Bohr's way can we truly exchange information with each other and help each other. Why shouldn't party cadres in the 1980's have a wider vision than Niels Bohr?

His remarks are fresh, lively and vivid. I once attended a tea party. The atmosphere of a tea party should be very free, but those who spoke at this tea party only read their prepared speeches, so the people at the party thought it boring and depressing. In a period when people's lifestyles, work styles, and styles of thinking have become increasingly pluralized, if our cadres' remarks are boring and our cadres' minds are conservative and rigid, how can we create a vivid and active political situation?

What the party cadres in the new period say should contain politics, economics, science, philosophy, and literature and should be the combination of all the living words and phrases used in various fields. The remarks of party cadres in the new period should be vivid, active, and simple but clear. The people and masses have been bored with the unified and stereotyped language belonging to the period of the "gang of four." Let us create a new kind of language that conforms to the period of vigorous reform!

-- His work is very fast. With the rapid development of science, technology, and productive forces, working at a slow speed has become a thing of the past. With the rapid development of economic life, time and efficiency have become increasingly important. It is perhaps because of the slow development of the feudal society in our country that a historical phenomenon has formed in the psychology and character of our nation -- the slow response to time and the favoring of a slow rhythm. You can see that in our daily life, we often like to "think over" or "leave for tomorrow" things that can be done immediately.

Perhaps, some people think that political work is different from economic work, so political work should not be done at the same speed as economic work. It is because they do not understand that political work serves economic work. If we take economic work as a kind of vibration, then political work is the eternal force that affects its amplitude. Only when the rhythm (frequency) of the external force conforms with the rhythm (frequency) of economic work can "resonance" be produced, which will push economic work forward. Otherwise, economic work will be hindered.

As a party cadre in the new period, he should be an efficient and fast worker. He should not count time in days and weeks, but should count time in hours and minutes. He should speak clearly and simply, respond quickly, and act resolutely.

-- His life should be rich and colorful. The reform and the policy of opening up to the world have brought about changes in the lifestyle of our people.

Our party cadres should maintain and develop the fine tradition of arduous work. But it does not mean that our party cadres should not care about their appearance. We should not merely stress maintaining the image of "hard work and plain living," which belongs to the years of war. When a female manager of a clothing factory wore beautiful and fashionable dresses, people began to talk about her and said: "She does not look like a factory manager!" When people later discovered that her fashionable dresses had promoted the sales of her products, they stopped talking about her. But, were she a manager of a steel plant, not of a clothing factory, what would the people say about her?

The spirit of working arduously will never become outdated, but its manifestations should conform with the demand of our times. In a word, the party cadres in the new period should have the image of "a brave pioneer who dares to carry out reforms," and the image of "a creator." Therefore, his style of thinking, work style, life-style, and style of speaking should conform with the period of the reform. He should think that it is his responsibility to carry out the reform. The strong sense of responsibility will enable him to earnestly practice what he advocates, fear no danger and not care about the fate of his own "position."

Image is the external form of nature and is the natural manifestation of internal qualities. The creation of a new image, the development of moral qualities and professional ability, and the renewal of concepts will push the cadres forward. Without new qualities and new concepts, there will be no new images. An artificial "new image" will only produce a negative result.

#### VETERAN CADRES MUST NOT HELP SUCCESSORS TOO LONG

HK190623 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 21, 1 Nov 85 p 41

[Article by Wu Hao: "Do Not Work Bo Le To Death"]

[Text] What Bo Le was good at was selecting horses. Han Yu said: "Only when there are people like Bo Le can there be horses that cover 1,000 li a day." Recently, I have read some articles that add many tasks to Bo Le without justification. They want him to love horses after discovering their good abilities. Then they want him to raise horses in addition to loving them. Then they want him to protect horses in addition to raising them. Then they want him to train horses in addition to protecting them. Then they want him to send the horses to the right places... It seems that they want to assign him all-round responsibility for everything related to "horses." This has made me worry that they may thus work Bo Le to death.

In carrying out the four modernizations program, it is necessary to "respect knowledge and talented people." Therefore, we have an even greater demand for the knowledge that can "distill knowledge" and the talented people who can "discover talented people." In selecting and promoting successors to the leading posts at various levels, if we can choose horses that can cover 1,000 li a day for these posts with the wise eyes of Bo Le and thus enable us to have successors to our revolution and construction, we will find doing our work easy. By so doing, the old generation of revolutionaries will rest at ease and Bo Le will have fulfilled his "task." As for how the horses that can cover 1,000 li a day are to show their ability on the battlefields and grasslands, that is a question that concerns the horses themselves and we had better not interfere with them. However, if we continue to hold the bridles tight and do not allow the horses to run, how can a horse that can cover 1,000 li a day actually do it?

How can Bo Le prove that his choice is correct? If one does not trust or have confidence in the horse he chooses, one may be merely a man who passes himself off as a Bo Le. I think that if a Bo Le undertakes the tasks of protecting, raising, and accompanying horses on their ride after selecting them, he is asking for trouble for himself.

In its proper sense, there is nothing wrong in the practice of "helping a new leader take the post and do his work for a while in the beginning." The question is how long this process should last. There is no objective criterion for this, and everyone understands this question in his own specific way. Some people help the new cadres work endlessly. I once attended a get-together at a factory in a certain area and heard a veteran comrade, who had been transferred to a post at an upper-level organ but who continued to work concurrently as the CPC committee secretary of the factory, say to the comrades in the new leading group: I have spent 3 years selecting you, but I know continue to work as party secretary concurrently. This is because I want to have you receive training under me for 3 years. Then I will watch you work for another 3 years. After that, you will be able to work on your own. I asked how old the comrades of the new leading group were and found that most of them were over 40. Oh god, after 6 years, it will be time for them to hand over the jobs to their successors. We cannot say that the veteran comrade meant anything bad, but he wanted to help his successors for too long a time indeed.

Recently, I saw an article written by Comrade Bai Dongcai, the first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee. In his article, he said: Previously, I also said that we had to help the comrades in the new leading group to take their posts and do their work for a time in the beginning, and now I would like to replace this idea by a new one, namely, "We should help a new leader take the post and let him freely do his work himself." I have been completely convinced by Comrade Bai Dongcai's viewpoints. A man like that is a true Bo Le rather than a man who passes himself off as a Bo Le, therefore he will not be worked to death.

Of course, there is some exaggeration in the idea of "working Bo Le to death." What I mean is that people must not assign Bo Le any extra tasks, nor must Bo Le broadly take on everything. By so doing, the replacement of a veteran comrade by a new comrade can be carried out smoothly. A major scheme of lasting importance has been already worked out in our reforms, it is necessary for the scheme to be guaranteed by our personnel system, so that we can ensure the continuity of our policies. Therefore, young comrades must not unduly rely upon veteran comrades and veteran comrades must trust and have confidence in new comrades. At the National Conference of Party Delegates, which was convened recently, many veteran comrades resigned from their leading posts and thus let young and comparatively young comrades take their posts. This is worth learning from. It has not only proved that our party's cause is prosperous and has its successors but also shows that in our party, there is really a large number of Bo Le's who know how to select horses. It shows that they are noble and are magnanimous and they have full confidence in our country and in our younger generations. Only among the selfless vanguards of the proletariat, can there be such a "group of Bo Le's."

PRICE OFFICIAL REPORTS TO NPC STANDING COMMITTEE

OW200041 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Excerpts] A plenary meeting of the 13th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee was held this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People to hear Vice Premier Li Peng's report on the current economic situation of our country. The meeting was presided over by Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Chairman Peng Zhen was among those attending the meeting.

Entrusted by the State Council, Cheng Zhiping, director of the State Administration of Commodity Prices, also delivered a report at the meeting. His report dealt with this year's work of price reform.

In particular, Cheng Zhiping dwelt on five measures: First, this year the rise of the average retail price index in the whole country should be maintained at a level of about 9 percent. All localities are requested to achieve this goal. Second, in the second half of this year the State Council will not put forth any new measure to raise commodity prices. All provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities are also requested not to do so. No departments concerned are allowed to make price-raising suggestions or stir up an upward trend of prices. Third, good work should be done to increase production of major nonstaple foods, such as pork and vegetables, and to make adjustments between surplus and shortage so as to avoid price hikes and panic purchasing. Fourth, prices of manufactured goods for daily use and rates of various service charges closely related to people's everyday life should be kept basically stable. Fifth, an intensive general price inspection should be conducted with a view to strictly banning unauthorized commodity price rises and service charge rates.

In addition, Vice Chairman Wang Renzhong delivered a report at the meeting on the NPC delegation's visit to Canada and the United States.

The meeting also heard a report by Lu Zhixian, vice minister of culture, on a request for examination and approval of the "World Culture and Natural Legacy Protection Pact."

Others present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen Chen Pixian, Geng Biao, Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin, Zhou Gucheng, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Liao Hansheng, and Huang Hua. Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court, attended the meeting as an observer.

#### RENMIN RIBAO HAILS SINO-JAPANESE JOINT VENTURE

HK150411 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by reporter Lu Zhenhua and correspondent Su Zilong: "The Attraction of Liwang Company"]

[Excerpts] When the Nantong Liwang Co, Ltd in Jiangsu Province went into production in early 1983, some people said that running this enterprise was a "thankless job." Over the past 2 years and more however, the plant, specializing in the production of cloth shoes for Japanese construction workers, has been full of vigor and vitality. It has taken three big steps in its profits in 3 years: Its profit was more than 450,000 yuan in the first year, it reached 1.95 million yuan last year, and it is expected to exceed 2.65 million yuan this year. This shows that its return on investment has risen gradually. Since all its products are sold on the international market, it is providing the state with \$2-3 million in foreign exchange every year. The Japanese partners happily exclaimed: "Such great success is something quite unexpected." They also decided to expand the production scale of the Nantong Liwang Company.

The Nantong Liwang Company is a small joint venture between the light industrial bureau of Nantong City, the China Trust and Investment Corporation, and the Japanese Liwang Co, Ltd. Why has it become one of the remarkable joint ventures in China?

It has brought into full play the superiorities of the partners in operations, management, production, and sales. An area well-known throughout the country for its cotton, Nantong has laid a certain foundation in the cotton textile industry. The cotton produced in Nantong is of excellent quality. Nurtured by the textile city and locally supplied with good-quality material and with workers and managerial cadres of a relatively high quality, the Liwang Company has numerous favorable conditions. The Japanese general manager said: "We did not seek partners in Shanghai, with its better transport facilities, precisely because of this." With its many years' experience in making and selling Liwang shoes and its numerous patented technologies and trade marks, the Japanese Liwang Co, Ltd holds a big share of the Japanese market with its traditionally famous products and has free-flowing sales channels. Since the Nantong Liwang Company went into production, the partners have sincerely cooperated with one another and jointly dealt with the acute competition on the international market by applying the superiorities of both parties. For this reason, the company has become increasingly prosperous.

The Nantong Liwang Company has been in operation for less than 3 years but its success has greatly enhanced its international prestige. In a message of congratulations, the president of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association said: "With its extremely outstanding achievements, the Nantong Liwang Company has become a model of Sino-Japanese cooperative enterprise management. It has received widespread attention in Japanese economic circles and is inspiring them to take a vigorous attitude toward joint ventures and cooperation with China."

#### Commentator's Article

HK150435 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Give Play to Favorable Conditions To Earn More Foreign Exchange"]

[Text] In recent years, actual conditions in economic development have shown us that it is extremely important to earn foreign exchange through exports. Where does foreign exchange come from? First, it comes from the factories, mines, and rural areas that produce export commodities and raw materials and from the tourism services departments. Second, it comes from both equity and non-equity joint ventures set up with the use of foreign funds. The Nantong Liwang Co, Ltd, jointly financed by Nantong City and the Japanese Liwang Co, Ltd, has brought into full play the superiorities of both parties and sold all its products to Japan without taking up China's export quotas and squeezing out our export commodity markets. With several million U.S. dollars in foreign exchange earnings each year, it needs less investment, yields quicker returns, and earns much foreign exchange. The experience created by "Liwang" merits our attention.

Turning most enterprises set up with foreign funds into enterprises capable of earning foreign exchange is necessary not only for China's modernization drive but also for investors from abroad. China has several thousand Sino-foreign equity and non-equity joint ventures. Many of them have a relatively strong ability to earn foreign exchange and are full of vigor and vitality, thus benefiting both parties. However, some enterprises have a hard time because they lack the ability to earn foreign exchange and fail to achieve a balance between foreign exchange receipts and payments. This shows that the vitality of enterprises set up with foreign funds depends, to a very large extent, on their ability to earn foreign exchange.

Generally speaking, both parties to the equity and nonequity joint ventures have certain superiorities in operations and management, production technology, raw material supply, information sources, and sales channels. As long as both parties sincerely coordinate with each other and concentrate their superiorities on dealing with the acute competition on the international market, it will not be difficult to put products into the world market, to thrive in business, and to make great profits. Second, both parties to such enterprises have generally chosen their partners with care. By integrating the export potential of domestic enterprises with the ability of other partners to sell goods abroad, both parties can easily achieve the objective of jointly earning foreign exchange. Numerous facts have shown that a good and correct selection of working partners can strengthen the ability to earn foreign exchange. It should also be noted that our economic regulations and ordinances relating to overseas enterprises have given substantial preferential treatment to equity and nonequity joint enterprises capable of earning foreign exchange and that the governments and departments concerned in various localities have also adopted various policies to support the equity and nonequity joint venturers. These policies, regulations, ordinances, and measures have enabled some enterprises established with foreign funds to increase their ability to earn foreign exchange.

Increasing exports and foreign exchange earnings is an important task in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period and has a close bearing on our modernization program. Turning most enterprises set up with foreign funds into ones capable of earning foreign exchange is a long-term policy. The experience gained by joint ventures in various localities has proved that so long as we have a clear-cut guiding thought, choose our working partners well and correctly, adopt advanced technologies, strengthen management, and persist in a selling the products abroad, we can earn more foreign exchange. With the exception of those products that have a high technological level or can replace imported products and that, according to the stipulations, can be sold on the domestic market, we should uphold the principle of selling products abroad, open foreign markets, and advance in the direction of earning foreign exchange. Only by selling products abroad and earning foreign exchange is it possible to make profits and to pay wages, a situation advantageous to both Chinese and foreign partners. Only in this way can the enterprises have vitality.

#### YANG DEZHI ON GRASS-ROOTS-LEVEL ARMY BUILDING

OW132352 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1623 GMT 12 Nov 85

[By reporters Jiang Qingzhao and Zhang Jingfa]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 12 Nov (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chief of General Staff of the PLA, addressed a meeting on grass-roots-level Army building held by a group army [ji tuan jun 7162 0957 6511] under the Beijing Military Region today. He emphasized that leading cadres at all levels in the PLA and staff members of Army organs should improve their work style, go down to the grass-roots level, make friends with the cadres and fighters there, firmly help grass-roots units solve problems, and step up Army building.

Yang Dezhi said: Grass-roots units are the foundation of our Army. The demands set by the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission for Army building and relevant principles and policies are eventually fulfilled down to the grass-roots level. The Army depends on the grass-roots units to accomplish all the tasks given by the party and the people. To step up the building of the grass-roots level is of great significance in arousing enthusiasm among the broad masses of cadres and fighters and for successful Army building.

Yang Dezhi pointed out that in order to step up the building of the grass-roots level, it is necessary to do the following work well: 1) to reassure the cadres at the grass-roots level; 2) to improve the quality of the cadres of the grass-roots level; 3) to strengthen political and ideological work at the grass-roots level; and 4) to ensure that leading cadres go down to grass-roots units to help them solve problems.

Yang Dezhi said: The cadres at the grass-roots level are at the forefront. As the grass-roots cadres are at the frontline, we depend on them to do a lot of work and lead the fighters to accomplish many tasks. The work at the grass-roots level will be done well if their minds are calm and at ease. We should help them develop a sense of responsibility and dedication to national defense, guide them to handle correctly the relationship between their own interests and the party's interests, and at the same time show concern for them and help them solve problems.

Yang Dezhi said: To help grass-roots units do their work well, we must improve the quality of the cadres at that level. In judging a cadre's quality, we primarily consider his political and ideological awareness, understanding of current policies, educational background, level of tactical knowledge and skills, managing and teaching ability, and organizational and command ability. We should especially emphasize a cadre's political quality. When we evaluate, select, or promote a cadre, we must pay attention to his political quality. When training cadres, the first requirement should be to improve their political quality. He said: It is very important for the cadres to improve themselves through work experience, in addition to training by military schools, short-term training classes, or learning from leading cadres. A cadre should stay at a work-post for a fairly long period of time in order to accumulate experience and enhance his working ability.

Yang Dezhi pointed out: Unity between officers and men is indispensable to the success of grass-roots-level Army building. It will be very difficult for a unit to do its work well if the relations between its officers and men are strained. Both the leading cadres at all levels and ordinary cadres should assume a correct attitude toward fighters and subordinates, respect the fighters' democratic rights and their dignity, pay attention to their political progress, and show concern for their wellbeing. He said: Since its founding, our Army has laid down the principle of unity between officers and men. This is a fundamental principle for Army building, which creates the basic distinction between our Army and old armies and yields our strength. We must carry forward this fine tradition.

Yang Dezhi called on leading cadres at all levels and the staff members of Army organs to truly go down to the grass-roots level, stay at company-level units, find out the situation there, make friends with the cadres and fighters there, and modestly learn from them. He urged the leading cadres and staff members to firmly help grass-roots units do work well and solve problems, be honest in performing their duties, seek no special privilege, and set a good example for the company-level units to follow in working hard and seeking truth from facts.

#### WANG ZHEN ADDRESSES SU ZHAOZHENG COMMEMORATION

OW131421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1638 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Guangzhou, 11 Nov (XINHUA) -- A commemorative meeting was held today in Zhuhai City to mark the centenary of the birth of Comrade Su Zhaozheng, one of the early principal leaders of the CPC, a pioneer of China's workers movement, and a revolutionary of the proletariat.

More than 1,500 people attended this commemorative meeting, including Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission; Liu Tianfu, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission; Ye Xuanping, governor of Guangdong Province; Fang Bao, secretary of the Zhuhai City CPC Committee; Liang Guangfa, mayor of Zhuhai City; as well as representatives of elderly workers who took part in the Guangdong-Hong Kong general strike; representatives from the Hong Kong-Macao Workers Union; Comrade Su Zhaozeng's relatives; and cadres from various organizations in Zhuhai City.

Comrade Su Zhaozeng was born on 11 November 1885, on Qiao Dao (now under the jurisdiction of Tangjia District, Zhuhai City) of Xiangshan County (now called Zhongshan County), Guangdong Province. In March 1925, he became a CPC member. He died of illness on 25 February 1929.

Comrade Wang Zhen delivered a speech at the commemorative meeting. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Comrade Wang Zhen cherished the indelible memory of Su Zhaozeng, as a martyr, and expressed heartfelt sympathy with his relatives. Comrade Wang Zhen said: Comrade Su Zhaozeng's life was closely linked with the Chinese working class' revolutionary struggle for survival and liberation. His illustrious name and deeds will remain forever in the hearts of the Chinese people. The obituary issued by the party Central Committee 56 years ago on Comrade Su Zhaozeng's death praised him highly, saying that "Comrade Zhaozheng's revolutionary spirit was indeed an example for all comrades in the party to follow" and calling on comrades in the whole party "to unanimously carry on Comrade Zhaozheng's spirit to struggle on!" Comrade Wang Zhen continued: In carrying out the historically important work of reforming our economic structures, we should keep the overall situation in view, dare to make explorations and blaze new trails, constantly sum up experience, and keep advancing with the same boldness and matter-of-fact spirit as Comrade Zhaozheng displayed in leading the workers movement of his time.

Speeches were also made by Comrades Ye Xuanping and Fang Bao; and by Su Qinghe and Su Liwa, eldest son and daughter of Comrade Su Zhaozeng.

#### HAO JIANXIU ADDRESSES WOMEN'S FEDERATION SESSION

OW131145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 12 Nov (XINHUA) -- Hao Jianxiu, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, addressed the third session of the Fifth Executive Committee of the All-China Women's Federation today, expressing the hope that all women in the country would make a serious effort to study the guidelines set by the National Conference of Party Delegates, play an even greater role in the drive for the four modernizations and reforms, and work hard to fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

This session of the All-China Women's Federation opened yesterday. The principal items on the agenda are summing up the work regarding women in the past year and deciding on the tasks to be carried out in the future.

In her address, Hao Jianxiu extended cordial regards, on behalf of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, to the cadres of women's federations at all levels and the broad masses of women who have made achievements in their work during the past year. In developing the work in all fields, she pointed out, the women's federations at all levels have organized and mobilized the broad masses of women to carry out the party's principles and policies, observe discipline, and abide by the law in an exemplary manner with attention to the needs of the four modernizations and reforms. They have led the masses of women not only to liberate their minds and seek truth from facts, but also to do solid and dynamic work. What they have done, she said, is a striking manifestation of the unique features of the work regarding women in contemporary China.

Speaking before some 300 members of the Executive Committee of the All-China Women's Federation, who had come from various parts of the country for this session, Hao Jianxiu stated her opinion about the work of women's federations in the future. She said that women's federations at all levels should, as a priority task, actively organize the vast numbers of women cadres and masses to study in a serious manner the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and enable them to acquire a clear understanding of the current situation, to increase their confidence, and to maintain and develop the present excellent situation of stability and unity. She said: We should raise the quality of women and do our utmost to build socialist spiritual civilization. Continued efforts should be made to conduct an education in self-respect, self-love, self-esteem, and self-strengthening among the broad masses of women. This will be a good way to educate women to foster high ideals and observe discipline by taking account of their characteristics. At the present time, with the progress of the various construction and reform projects, it is also necessary to give the broad masses of women a constant education in the current basic situation and fundamental policies, assist them in solving those problems that they are most concerned about, and forge close ties with them in thought and feeling. We should see to it that through education the broad masses of women will cherish an even more intense love for the socialist motherland, uphold the four basic principles, oppose and resist with full confidence corruption by capitalism, feudalism, and other decadent ideas, and actively plunge themselves into the drive to build the two civilizations.

In her address, Hao Jianxiu expressed the hope that women's federations would coordinate with other departments concerned to carry on their work of safeguarding the rights and interests of women and children and serve the purpose of giving play to the role of the broad masses of women in building the socialist material as well as spiritual civilization. It is necessary, she said, to use the law to safeguard the rights and interests of women and children, to continue the development of the "five goods" family campaign, and to strengthen the work of nurturing children and juveniles, especially the work of children's preschool education. In addition, Hao Jianxiu pointed out: Cadres of women's federations should play a leading role in studying the Marxist theories and take the initiative to implement the various principles and policies formulated by the party. In the meantime, women's federations should do more to improve themselves, while old and new women cadres are requested to learn from, and be concerned about, each other with a view to cooperatively promoting the work of the women's federation.

Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation attended today's session. Zhang Guoying, vice president of the All-China Women's Federation and first secretary of the federation's Secretariat, delivered a work report. Luo Qiong, another vice president of the All-China Women's Federation, officiated at today's session. A work conference of the presiding officers of provincial, municipal, and regional women's federations and the fourth session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth All-China Women's Federation was held before the opening of the session.

NI ZHIFU, HAO JIANXIU AT TRADE UNION MEETING

OWI42353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- The 3d meeting of the 10th Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions which concluded in Beijing on 13 November, called on workers in all trades throughout China, in the course of building spiritual and material civilizations, to take an active part in striving to harbor ideals, acquiring useful skills, developing a sense of morality and discipline, emulating and catching up with advanced individuals, extensively and thoroughly promoting the idea of being a prime mover for reform, launching socialist emulation campaigns intended to promote the four-modernization drive, and making contributions to attaining the glorious goals spelled out in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Attending the closing ceremony were Ni Zhifu, member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; and Hao Jianxiu, member of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat.

Speaking at the meeting, Hao Jianxiu analyzed the current excellent economic and political situation in China, and stressed that the current situation required trade unions at all levels to study the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates conscientiously, to help workers understand the current situation and policies, to intensify ideological and political work unwaveringly, to promote spiritual civilization, to take the lead in stemming unhealthy practices that hamper the progress of reform, to preserve and improve upon the excellent situation marked by stability and unity, and to mobilize and organize workers to make contributions to the four modernizations drive and the cause of revitalizing China.

Hao Jianxiu said: Effective ideological and political work has always been our party's fine tradition and the mainstay in promoting socialist spiritual civilization. However, the work has greatly slackened throughout China in recent years. Some people think that once the productivity and the living standard have been raised, ideological and political work are not absolutely necessary. Others maintain that with daily broadcasts of the party's policies, it is no longer necessary to do ideological and political work because workers can learn the policies from newspapers and broadcasts. These views are incorrect. In light of the needs of the current situation, cadres, particularly, leading cadres, of trade unions at all levels should undertake the following tasks:

1. It is essential to mingle with the workers to seek their opinions on the major policies of the party and the state in a specific period and discover issues that are of greatest concern to them, and to constantly help them understand fundamental interests and policies.
2. It is necessary to recognize the key roles of the masses. We should be able to discover the positive factors among the masses, encourage healthy trends, and promote advanced deeds.
3. It is necessary to set good examples.

Hao Jianxiu urged trade unions at all levels to give top priority to reform and encourage workers to fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In conclusion, Hao Jianxiu called on cadres of trade unions at all levels to improve their knowledge, combine their theoretical knowledge with practical considerations, and cooperate in advancing the functions of trade unions at a time when new cadres are replacing old ones.

#### WANG ZHEN HONORS SUN YAT-SEN, DEDICATES GUESTHOUSE

OW141003 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 12 Nov 85

[By reporter He Guanghuai]

[Text] Guangzhou, 12 Nov (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, presented a basket of flowers at Dr Sun Yat-sen's former residence today. The presentation was made at a meeting held by the people of Dr Sun Yat-sen's native village in Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, to mark his 119th birth anniversary. Wang Zhen also cut the ribbon for the newly completed Cuiheng Guesthouse located there. Some 1,200 people attended the commemorative meeting and the Cuiheng Guesthouse dedication ceremony. Among them were responsible persons of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City, including Guangdong Governor Ye Xuanping; public figures from Hong Kong and Macao; and Dr Sun Yat-sen's relatives who had come from the United States for the occasion.

Dr Sun Yat-sen was born on 12 November 1866, at Cuiheng Village in Xiangshan County (now called Zhongshan City), Guangdong Province. The newly completed Cuiheng Guesthouse is opposite Dr Sun Yat-sen's former residence. This is a place surrounded by mountains on all sides with luxuriant vegetation. A number of magnificent buildings, including the exhibition hall at Dr Sun Yat-sen's former residence, Zhongshan Memorial Middle School, and Zhongshan Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery, are located there.

#### LI PENG AT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION RIGHTS FORUM

SK150646 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] A forum on industrial production rights opened this morning in Beijing. At the opening ceremony, Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council, reaffirmed that implementing the open policy constitutes a basic policy of our country. He stressed: Perfecting economic, scientific, and technological legislation constitutes an important part of the current economic structural reform of our country. On the basis of constantly summing up experiences, we should pay attention to drawing on good experiences of foreign countries and good suggestions offered by foreign friends in order to gradually perfect the existing set of economic rules and regulations.

This is the first time since the founding of the PRC that more than 300 domestic and foreign experts and noted people specializing in the law on industrial production rights met in Beijing to discuss the protection of industrial production rights.

On the afternoon of 31 October, Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality, hosted a banquet in honor of the forum participants. At the banquet, Chen Xitong wished the forum success.

#### XI ZHONGXUN VISITS SHANGHAI COMRADE HE LUTING

OW151455 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, together with Rui Xingwen and other comrades, visited 82-year old veteran musician Comrade He Luting at his home on the morning of 13 November. Xi Zhongxun gave his regards to He Luting and his wife and wished them a healthy and long life.

#### CHEN MUHUA MADE BANK OF CHINA HONORARY CHAIRMAN

OW150826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and president of the People's Bank of China, will be concurrently honorary chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China.

This was announced here today by Wang Deyan, president of the Bank of China at a meeting attended by general managers of its overseas branches. The Bank of China is the specialized foreign exchange bank of the country.

BEIJING SUCCESSFUL IN PARTY MEMBER RECRUITMENT

SK140510 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Since the 12th CPC Congress, Beijing Municipality has achieved fairly substantial progress in recruiting party members. According to statistics released by the relevant departments, from the beginning of 1983 to the end of last June, the municipality as a whole recruited more than 77,000 new party members, of whom about 34.5 percent were technical personnel in various special fields of study.

Since last year in particular, the whole municipality has firmly grasped the work of solving the difficulties of outstanding intellectuals in joining the party as an important aspect of an endeavor to create a new situation in the work of organizations. Among the new party members recruited last year, the number of technical personnel of various special fields of learning increased 1.3 times over 1983, and the number of college students increased 1.1 times. Last year our municipality recruited the largest number of intellectuals into the party in 30-odd years. On this basis, our municipality also achieved new progress in the first half of this year. During this period, the number of technical personnel of various special fields of learning who applied for party membership showed an increase of 1.2 times over the corresponding period of last year, and the number of college students who applied for joining the party increased by 100 percent. At the same time, the number of outstanding advanced young people who joined the party also increased remarkably. Among the number of new party members recruited between 1983 and 1984, 53 percent were youths under the age of 35. Among the new party members recruited in the first half of this year, the ratio of young people under 35 increased to 58.5 percent.

Thanks to a large recruitment of outstanding intellectuals into the party, the cultural structures of the municipality's party member ranks has further improved. In 1982, only 23.8 percent of the party members had a cultural standard of senior middle school level or above. By the end of last June, this figure rose to 28.5 percent.

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI CALLS FOR CADRES' HONESTY

OW171441 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1504 GMT 14 Nov 85

[By reporters Guo Jie and Zheng Zhanguo]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 14 Nov (XINHUA) -- At a meeting of party cadres of organizations directly under the provincial authorities on the afternoon of 14 November, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, said: The provincial party committee calls for the party cadres, particularly leading cadres, of organizations directly under the provincial authorities to keep to the following 10 principles:

- 1) No free dinner should be accepted by any cadre on official travel. 2) No cadres are allowed to visit scenic spots in the name of official travel. 3) No cadres are allowed to accept any service charge or benefits to which they are not entitled under any excuse when completing work for other units. 4) No cadres are allowed to accept farm, sideline, native, or special products or industrial products presented by subordinates in any name. 5) No cadres are allowed to use public funds to give dinners or send gifts. When a reception or entertainment is needed for dealings with foreign nationals or organizations and for economic and business contacts, it is necessary to strictly follow regulations. The standard must not be too high. 6) No cadres are allowed to violate regulations in issuing subsidies in cash or in kind. 7) No cadres are allowed to seek honor and bonuses through fraud and deception. 8) No cadres are allowed to plead for mercy for persons who have erred or criminals.

9) No cadres are allowed to form a gang or clique or abuse their powers to make arrangements in favor of their own relatives. 10) No cadres are allowed to connive for or support their sons, daughters, or relatives seeking personal privileges.

Xing Chongzhi said: The above 10 principles must be made public in newspapers. Now that we have put them down in black and white, we must seriously follow them and invite all cadres and masses in Hebei to supervise us.

ZHOU HUI ADDRESSES NEI MONGGOL STUDENTS FORUM

SK161318 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Recently, leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, and Tian Congming, have respectively gone deep into some universities, colleges, plants, enterprises, and departments to hold cordial talks with teachers, students, workers, and staff members of various nationalities. During the talks, these leading comrades explained and publicized the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates; discussed the current situation, the reform, party style, and the party's policies; and exchanged opinions with teachers, students, workers, and staff members in a face-to-face manner, thus gaining a warm reception from them. Many teachers, students, workers, and staff members expressed their satisfaction with this method, and their hope that leading comrades will frequently visit and talk with them in the future.

On the afternoon of 26 October, Zhou Hui, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, and Wu En and Zhou Rongchang, Standing Committee members of the regional CPC Committee, went to the Nei Monggol Teachers' University. During a forum, Comrade Zhou Hui happily said: Just now, I have looked around the campus of the Nei Monggol Teachers' University, and found the atmosphere fresh. Although it is now winter, your university still takes on a look of spring. Immediately after Zhou Hui said this, he was greeted by warm applause. Comrade Zhou Hui cordially said to students: At today's forum, we will encourage heart-to-heart talks, and all of you can freely speak your thoughts, views, suggestions, demands, and hopes. Following this, the atmosphere of the meeting place was enlivened, and everyone tried to take the floor. After hearing the opinion of a student specializing in Chinese language to the effect that the more than 30 courses for regular students over a 4-year period have been taught and studied in a rigid manner without giving any prominence to major courses, Comrade Zhou Hui said, humorously: Dishes with meat, shrimp, and similar ingredients are delicious, but we cannot eat such dishes only; we must also eat some vegetable dishes. This remark made the students laugh.

Upon hearing that students in the physical culture department had to eat cold meals, and sometimes even had no meals to eat, because of their late classes, Comrade Zhou Hui reminded leaders of the university to give conscientious consideration to this problem. (Sha Tuo), secretary of the CPC Committee of the university, immediately said: This is the duty of leaders. We will certainly solve this problem as soon as possible.

During the forum, Comrade Zhou Hui also discussed with students their overall situation, the distribution of graduates, the assessment of teachers titles, and university construction. He said: Developing educational undertakings constitutes the basic way to build the country. Great efforts should be made to invest more funds in developing educational undertakings in light of the situation with regard to economic development. Necessary conditions should be created for the study and livelihood of the university students. University construction should be developed positively and steadily in accordance with the line of the CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Zhou Hui also expressed his opinions on the current economic situation, the reform, and party style. He said: Our reform project, unparalleled in history, is of profound significance.

The purpose of our reform is to develop the economy and productivity in line with the basic theory of Marxism and in combination with the practical situation of our country in an effort to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. The on-going readjustment of prices constitutes an important part of the reform. But the readjustment of prices must ensure that the living standards of the urban and rural people do not decline.

With regard to the issue of party style, Comrade Zhou Hui said with full confidence: Our current party style is much better than that which existed before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. By saying that the current situation is good, we never mean that there are no faults in our work. When evaluating party style and the current situation, we should see the major trend and the essential situation. In the final analysis, our good party style at present should be credited to the correct line of the party, which has won the support and trust of the people.

The forum, which began at 1430 and ended at 1930, was continuously permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. Upon leaving the meeting place, Comrade Zhou Hui cordially exhorted the students to conscientiously study the basic theory of Marxism in the course of studying the specialized courses in an effort to become new persons with ideals, morality, knowledge, and a sense of discipline. In building great socialism with Chinese characteristics, university students should have a strong sense of mission and make due contributions, he said.

#### NEI MONGGOL CPC MAPS OUT FUTURE ECONOMIC TASKS

SK140436 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Recently, the autonomous regional CPC Committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to urge the party organizations at all levels to deeply study and implement the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and to vigorously do a good job in conducting current reforms in systems and carrying out economic construction and party rectification in order to strive to totally overfulfill the plans this year and to successfully make work arrangements for 1986 and 1987.

At the meeting, participating members earnestly studied the spirit of the documents adopted at the National Conference of Party Delegates and learned about the essence of the spirit by bearing it in their minds, while reviewing and summing up the experiences gained in the 7 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and in the year since the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, thus unifying their thinking. On the basis of their understanding, they discussed and made arrangements for major work for the winter-spring period.

The meeting unanimously held that our party and country had a great historical change in the almost 7 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which has a decisive bearing on the success or failure of the party's cause and on the future of our party and country. The period of 7 years has indeed become one of the best and most crucial periods since the founding of the PRC.

The meeting pointed out that Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, as elsewhere in the country, enjoys a very good situation. The economy in both urban and rural areas throughout the region has achieved a steady, stable, and harmonious development. The people's livelihood of various nationalities has been improved to varying degrees. The unity among the masses and cadres, between the party and the masses, among the nationalities, between the Army and the people, and between the Army and the government has been greatly enhanced. The situation prevailing in both politics and the economy has been fine and become better year after year. All of these have shown that cadres and the masses of various nationalities throughout the region have made a success in unity and struggle.

The meeting held that the good situation we meant only indicates the main aspect, the whole, and the favorable trend in development. Meanwhile, we have actually encountered some problems meriting great attention in conducting practical work, and should by no means lower our guard in this regard. Only by adopting a serious attitude toward the problems and acting with caution will we certainly be able to deal with them.

On the basis of studying and discussing the issue of unifying thinking, the meeting discussed and made the following arrangements for major work of the winter-spring period:

First, efforts should be made to continuously and earnestly study the documents adopted at the National Conference of Party Delegates and to concentrate on doing a good job in conducting education on the situation and the policies.

Second, a good job should be done in grasping the following tasks in a down-to-earth manner:

1. A good job should be done from start to finish in conducting reforms in the wage scales of middle and primary school teachers and of administrative and business units, and in carrying out the pilot work on conducting investigation and study over wage reforms. Efforts should be made to carefully conduct reforms in the prices of meat and vegetables and to carry out commodity supplies for markets.
2. While vigorously fulfilling the tasks this year and making a good start in 1986, the enterprises of industry and communications, finance and trade in urban areas including small towns, the township and town owned enterprises, and the higher educational institutions and the scientific research units should do a good job in enhancing internal management and improvement by displaying the spirit of self-examination and in making efforts to tap their latent power.
3. It is necessary for rural and pastoral areas to successfully grasp the purchase of farm and animal products in order to enable peasants and herdsmen to truly increase their incomes from their increased output. A good job should be done in making production arrangements for 1986.
4. A good job should be done in properly making job arrangements for the retired armymen.
5. A good job should be done in continuously grasping public security work.
6. Efforts should be made to conduct in-depth propaganda and education on legal systems in order to steadily strengthen the concept of legal systems among the broad masses of cadres and the people and to enhance the consciousness of doing things in line with the law.
7. In line with the suggestions of the central authorities on formulating the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the local conditions, efforts should be made to earnestly do a good job in mapping out the seventh regional 5-Year Plan and putting the emphasis of the plan on the tasks of 1986 to 1987.

The meeting urged localities throughout the region to successfully conduct the party rectification drive and ideological and political work and to carry out the drive of building spiritual civilization. In conducting party rectification, units at or above the banner-country level should chiefly consolidate and develop the results scored in the party rectification drive.

To make a success in building spiritual civilization and conducting the ideological and political work, the leadership at all levels, particularly leadership at or above the banner-county level, should enhance the study of Marxist basic theories and take the lead in upholding communist ideals and faith, displaying a spirit of being responsible in their work, strictly abiding by discipline, and in setting strict demands for themselves in order to achieve the practice of guiding others by improving themselves first and to make a success in consolidating party style and social morale.

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

SK180325 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The 24th Standing Committee meeting of the municipal People's Congress ended yesterday at the municipal cadres' club, with Liu Zengkun, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presiding over the meeting.

The meeting examined and adopted the stipulations concerning the meeting system of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, and adopted some relevant resolutions. The meeting also listened to a report made by (Tao Yimin), director of the municipal Public Security Bureau and first political commissar of the Tianjin Municipal Armed Police Force, with the entrustment of the municipal people's government, concerning the situation of a Wuqing murder case in which the murderer was subsequently surrounded and shot to death. The meeting also adopted the resolution commanding martyr (Wang Zhigang), who sacrificed himself in the struggle against the murderer, and commanding all other persons who participated in the struggle. The meeting called on the vast number of cadres and the masses to learn from the lofty character and revolutionary spirit of all the persons participating in the struggle, and make new contributions to effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the municipal social atmosphere and public security and for defending and developing the favorable situation on all fronts in the municipality.

The meeting also adopted some personnel appointments and removals. The meeting accepted (Chi Ping)'s resignation from his post as member of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress; appointed (Huang Yanzhi) secretary general of the municipal People's Government after dismissing Lu Xuezhang from the post; appointed Fang Fang director of the General Office of the municipal People's Government after dismissing Wang Hui from the post; appointed (Pan Enjia) chairman of the municipal Planning Commission after dismissing Nie Bichu from the post; and appointed Chang Lichang concurrently chairman of the municipal Economic Commission.

Attending the meeting were Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; and Xu Ming, Fan Quan, Han Tianyao, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian, vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting as observers were Wang Yongchen, president of the municipal Higher People's Court; Jiao Li, deputy chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of departments concerned.

GANSU REPORTS PROGRESS IN URBAN ECONOMIC REFORMS

HK170323 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Gansu Province has done a good job of streamlining and delegating powers and in organizing diffusion and joint efforts in production in the course of urban economic reform. The progress of reform of the economic structure has been smooth and the results good.

Since last year, the province has given the enterprises greater decision-making powers in planning, operations, capital, and personnel. The provincial authorities have broken the ties between 53 enterprises and the departments formerly in charge of them, and delegated them to the cities. The enterprises have been allowed to organize operations themselves. These enterprises account for 33 percent of the industrial and commercial enterprises subordinate to the province. A number of departments and bureaus have started to shift toward grasping macroeconomic control and indirect management. They are switching from issuing administrative commands to providing services for the enterprises.

The enterprises have carried out a set of corresponding reforms. In accordance with the organization of production operations, they have organically integrated responsibilities, powers, and interests, thereby mobilizing the workers' enthusiasm and invigorating the enterprises.

In the course of carrying out reforms of the economic structure, Gansu has also regarded the development of horizontal ties as an important way to invigorate the provincial economy. This has stimulated the reorganization of the production structure of the enterprises and the development of cooperation between specialized departments. It has speeded up the work of transforming strong points in science and technology into productive forces.

By now the province has initially formed 12 production combines, including an advanced wool processing combine, a woolen knitting combine, a combine producing electronic goods, a combine producing iron and steel, and so on. Various trades have also organized 40 production lines turning out 70 different products, with the focus on key products.

NINGXIA RADIO CALLS FOR IMPROVED PARTY STYLE

HK170327 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Correcting the Party Style Is the Current Key To Building Spiritual Civilization"]

[Excerpts] In his speech at the National Conference of Party Delegates, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that currently in building spiritual civilization, we must first focus on a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood. Correcting the party style is the key to straightening out social mood.

The great majority of our party members and cadres are capable of working hard to implement the party's line, principles, and policies, and to play a model and leading role in observing party discipline and linking with the masses. However, we must realize that we have not yet achieved a fundamental turn for the better in party style. In particular, there are many problems in the party in enterprises and units. A few party members and cadres [words indistinct]. Some party members and cadres, including veterans, resort to submitting false reports, go in for extravagance and waste, and want special privileges. They fail to take responsibility in work and practice bureaucratism. Some abuse their powers for private interest and violate party discipline and state law. All this shows that the task of bringing about a fundamental turn for the better is far from complete. This must attract a high degree of attention.

YIN KESHENG STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN QINGHAI

HK160638 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee held a forum on ideological and political work in the propaganda and education system from 13 to 15 November. Responsible comrades of institutes of higher education, journalism units, and sectors concerned attended. Yin Kesheng and Chen Yunfeng, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, were present. The meeting focused on studying and discussing the current situation in ideological and political work in the province's institutes of higher education and further strengthening this work.

Comrade Yin Kesheng made an important speech on this topic. His speech was in three parts: 1) Carrying out education in the situation is the current focal point in ideological and political work; 2) stepping up education in basic Marxist-Leninist theory is the foundation of ideological and political work in the schools; 3) strengthening the building of the party organizations in the schools is the core of promoting ideological and political work.

Comrade Yin Kesheng said: Why is stress now being laid on taking a correct view of the situation? Because this issue is not only related to how we should draw up principles and policies; it is also a major issue related to whether our confidence and faith in building a modern country with Chinese characteristics is strong.

Has party style taken a turn for the better now? Comrade Yin Kesheng said: In viewing whether there has been a turn for the better, we should first see that our party has restored the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and realize that the party's series of principles and policies help the development of the social productive forces. So we say that the main current of party style is good. We cannot say that all the problems that have currently appeared in society are the result of improper party style. Many of the problems are questions of work style and of violating law and discipline.

Comrade Yin Kesheng said: At present some university students have a muddled and one-sided view of the situation. Some others are not concerned about the situation. This has to do with our work in the schools. We must regularly conduct education for the students in the current situation and help them to distinguish the relationship between the main and side currents and between the whole and the partial, so that they will cherish the current, hard-won excellent situation.

Comrade Yin Kesheng said: Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought has been, is, and will remain the guiding ideology and theoretical basis for our actions. Our institutes of higher education are training talented people for socialist construction. Therefore, to conduct education for the students in basic Marxist-Leninist theory is an important content of ideological and political work in the schools. No other school subject can replace it. We must teach the students to embrace communist ideals and strive to attain communism.

While conducting education for the students in the theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we must reform the education methods, forms, and contents used in the past, so as to suit the current social situation and state of mind of young people. Comrade Yin Kesheng said: In order to govern the schools strictly, it is first necessary to govern the party strictly. We must regularly and continually conduct education in party spirit for the party members and teach them to be models in study and work. The schools must have strong leadership groups with a sense of the cause and which understand education.

Comrade Chen Yunfeng fully affirmed the good situation in the province's institutes of higher education. The situation in the province, as in the whole country, is very good. The situation in the province's institutes of higher education is also better than ever before. He called on the cadres and school teachers to care for and love the students as their own children, and educate them to be socialist university students with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline.

SHAANXI CPC COMMITTEE LEADERS IMPROVE WORK STYLE

HK150413 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Leaders of the provincial CPC Committee have begun making improvements in very small matters and taken the lead in improving party style. When leading comrades hold a meeting, they do not stay in a guesthouse. At ordinary times, they work collectively. In housing, they abide by the stipulated standard. When they go to a rural area, they travel with light luggage and few attendants.

During the recent enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, leaders of the provincial authorities and of all departments at the provincial level who were attending the meeting, and the work personnel of the meeting all went without having a meal at the expense of meeting. Because of this, some 40,000 yuan was saved. This amount accounted for some 70 percent of the necessary expenses of the meeting.

While introducing this reform to reporters, Bai Jinian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, said: Our work must be first class and our entertainment and behavior should be the thriftiest and simplest. At the meeting, held in accordance with this guiding ideology, the comrades of the prefectures and cities who had come from afar stayed in the temporary houses in the courtyard of the provincial CPC Committee and had their meals in the small dining room of the provincial CPC Committee. They took a walk after meals and rested at night. Leaders of the province and prefectures could meet at all times, engaging in small talk or talking about work, unconstrained.

The meetings of the provincial authorities are held this way. There is also a change in the grass-roots meetings. At the symposium on growing grass and trees recently held in northern Shaanxi by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, four rules were made to be observed by all concerned: 1) Room and board allotments were not to be exceeded and prizes were not to be issued; 2) it was not permitted to give dinner and gifts or to buy low-priced special native products; 3) when visiting a village, they had to bring their own meals along and not trouble the masses; 4) they had to use as few motor vehicles as possible, not be ostentatious or extravagant, and not have a group photo taken to mark the occasion. After these four rules were implemented, the number of motor vehicles necessary for the symposium was reduced by almost half and expenses of some 20,000 yuan were saved. During the symposium, leaders of the provincial authorities took the same coach as the others.

Leaders of the provincial CPC Committee lived and worked in the east courtyard of the organs of the provincial CPC Committee. Since the 1960's, one family has occupied one house. Since the beginning of this year, the provincial CPC Committee has observed an unwritten regulation that all secretaries at their posts, including the top men, must move into houses in accordance with the standard stipulated by the state, and small courtyards must be vacated for offices. Elderly comrades need not move, however. Comrade Bai Jinian was the first one to move into a house of only 133 square meters. Encouraged by this, several relatively young deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee moved into houses and several People's Congress Standing Committee members and elderly comrades of the CPPCC Committee moved out of their small courtyards.

Now, the secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee work together in two small courtyards and each one has an office. They have only to turn around to consult one another, if required. When a meeting is held, they can all be there in a few minutes. The other small courtyards have been vacated for the office of the provincial Advisory Commission, temporary reception rooms, and so on.

Going to a rural area or a factory with light luggage and few attendants is another important measure the leaders of the provincial CPC Committee have taken the lead in to improve party style. The provincial CPC Committee has expressly stipulated that when a leader goes to a rural area or a factory, he must not bring many people, with escorts in front and behind, and must not be given special care. When a secretary goes to a rural area, he takes a personal assistant and a driver and needs a car. This has become the standard practice.

Every time that Bai Jinian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and Governor Li Qingwei go to a rural area, they repeatedly warn the comrades of the prefectures and counties that they should be diligent, thrifty, and economical, and that they should not be ostentatious and extravagant, thus distancing themselves from the masses. This year, Comrade Bai Jinian went to rural areas on many occasions. When he had a meal, he often had only two dishes. Not long ago, when Comrade Li Qingwei went to northern Shaanxi to inspect work, some counties specially prepared rich special native products to treat them. He repeatedly declined them, and explained why.

The actions of the provincial CPC Committee's leaders in setting an example in improving party style have been praised by the cadres and the masses. They say that, as the secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee have taken the lead, the improvement of party style is looking hopeful now. Comrade Bai Jinian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, said: We must make improvements in everything, must thoroughly eliminate the stinking manner and rules of bureaucratism, and turn the provincial CPC Committee into a vital headquarters and command that can direct the four modernizations throughout the province.

#### XINJIANG HOLDS FORUM ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK150711 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The regional forum on party rectification in experimental units at and below the county level concluded in Urumqi today. The forum pointed out that our region has 21,590 grass-roots party organizations at and below the county level, with some 300,000 party members, who account for 58.63 percent of the total number of party members in the region. These grass-roots units are in the forefront of production and reform. Their party rectification tasks are very arduous.

The forum stressed that to do well at party rectification work in grass-roots units at and below the county level, it is necessary: to persistently link party rectification with reform and production; to make full and good preparations before party rectification; to persist in positive education and self-education; and to regard the solution of the problems disclosed by the masses as an important content of party rectification. Tomur Dawamat, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke at the conclusion of the forum. He pointed out that at present, regarding party rectification in grass-roots party organizations in the rural and pastoral areas, it is imperative to grasp the following aspects of work:

1. Beginning now, counties that have completed party rectification work can carry out party rectification in the units at the township level by stages and in groups. No 1 men of the county and city CPC Committees must personally grasp this work. Leadership groups at the township level that do not have the ability to direct party rectification must be readjusted.

2. It is necessary: to make good preparations for party rectification in grass-roots party branches in rural and pastoral areas and adhere to the principle of studying first before rectification; to correct first before rectification; to conduct education in party spirit, ideals, discipline, the situation, and policies; and to step up training the forces of instructors and liaison personnel for the study of documents on party rectification.

3. It is essential to complete party rectification in the experimental units, at and below the county level, well from start to finish.

XINJIANG RALLY COMMENDS ANNIVERSARY PREPARATIONS

HK181125 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpts] This morning, the preparatory committee for the grand occasion of the 30th anniversary of the autonomous region held a summing-up and commendatory rally in the Urumqi People's Theater to commend 107 advanced collectives and 699 advanced individuals for work done during the grand occasion. The summing-up and commendatory rally was presided over by Zhang Sixue, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee. Yang Yiqing, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, read the decision of the preparatory committee for the grand occasion of the 30th anniversary of the autonomous region on commending the advanced collectives and advanced individuals and the namelist of the advanced units and advanced individuals to be commended.

Qi Guo, vice chairman of the regional Advisory Commission and second chairman of the preparatory committee for the grand occasion, delivered the summation. He said: Under the cordial concern of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, under the direct leadership of the regional CPC Committee and the regional people's government, with the vigorous support of CPC committees and governments at all levels and of departments concerned and in accordance with the originally formulated plan, we have successfully completed all tasks of the activities marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region. Amid the sound of cheerful music, responsible comrades of the regional party, government, and Army and the production and construction corps presented brocade banners and citations to 107 advanced units.

Wang Enmao, chairman of the regional Advisory Commission, made an impromptu speech. He first extended his regards to the units and individuals who were commended for work done in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: In celebrating the 30th anniversary, we have summed up all the experiences in our region, disseminated the great achievements in our region over the past 30 years, expanded the effect of our region's excellent situation, and strengthened the great unity of all nationalities and the confidence of the people of all nationalities to march toward the four modernizations. This is a great source of spiritual strength. The fact has proved that the cadres of all nationalities are very good and the people of all nationalities are very good. With the foundation of the region's achievements in construction over the past 30 years, with very good cadres and people, and under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, we can surely win a new and still greater victory.

IMPROVED BORDER, COASTAL DEFENSE FACILITIES NOTED

HK190819 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 19 Nov 85 p 5

["Special Dispatch From Beijing: " "China Invests 670 Million Yuan in Border, Coastal Defense"]

[Text] The PLA General Logistics Department assigned six working groups to carry out the task of checking and accepting border and coastal defense projects. They spent more than 80 days on the task, and have now returned to Beijing. It was learned that a total investment of 670 million yuan was made in the projects.

According to reports presented by these six working groups to the CPC Committee of the General Logistics Department, thanks to the efforts exerted over the past 3 years, 21,211 border and coastal defense projects had all been completed, and 99.86 percent of the projects had passed testing. The previous difficulties in housing, lighting, water supply, bathing, medical services, communications, and so on had been basically solved. The strategic plans of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission had been fulfilled.

The project of building and renovating barracks covering a floor space of 1,968,319 square meters has also been completed so that some companies, which could not live in fixed barracks in the past, can now move into new, solidly-built and commodious quarters. In place of the former tents, houses with walls of rammed earth, and underground shelters, one can now see well-laid-out blocks of new quarters. On the long border in the north, heated sentry posts have been widely erected. Sentries can take in everything even in months of freezing weather. In the border areas of the southwest barracks have been built in locations which the enemy cannot shell. New quarters built on the fortified islands are strong enough to resist the attack of typhoons. Newly-built barracks in the border areas of Xinjiang and Xizang have the strong points of being winter-proof, insulated, shockproof, damp-proof, and so on.

To solve the communications problem in the area of border and coastal defense, 4,227 km of new highways have been built over the past 3 years. All the locations of the companies concerned are accessible by highways except the Medog area in Xizang.

In the past, there were 49 fortified islands which had no wharfs, and 68 fortified islands which had no landing points. Now all these facilities are available on these islands. Three years ago, the fresh water needed by 61 percent of the companies was carried by men or horses. At present, several hundred new wells have been dug, several thousand water storage projects have been completed, and more than 10,000 meters of waterpipes have been laid. The previous difficulties have been solved. Most of the companies have their own fresh water supply facilities. On the islands where fresh water storage facilities are not yet available, the water they store can last more than 3 months. Some companies stationed in the western region have their own bathing facilities. Hot water is available for bathing all year. In the eastern region, 82.8 percent of the companies have their own bathing facilities. Hot water for bathing is supplied all year. Further, 40 new power stations have been built in addition to the previous power stations and fuel generators. The cities nearby also supply electric power for the companies concerned. All this ensures sufficient power supplies for the companies for lighting. The fighters may now use various kinds of electric appliances.

Production facilities of the companies concerned have been formed into a complete chain. Border guard units in Xinjiang, the northeast, and Xizang have their own hothouses. They can plant vegetables even in the winter.

STATUS OF SHENZHEN FOREIGN EXCHANGE CENTER

HK190523 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS NEWS Supplement) in English  
19 Nov 85 p 1

[By Olivia Sin, in Shenzhen]

[Text] Chinese officials have expressed conflicting opinions about the progress of a centre established in the Shenzhen special economic zone to trade in foreign exchange. While a leading Shenzhen official said the centre has begun trading foreign currencies, an official of the People's Bank of China said it is still in the pipeline. But it is believed that two top officials from the Shenzhen branch of the People's Bank will leave for Beijing today to get further directions from head office. The establishment of a foreign exchange centre was seen as a way to curb the rampant black market in currency transactions by providing a legal channel.

Analysts said the conflicting statements could mean Shenzhen city officials are at loggerheads with the People's Bank, China's central bank, over the sensitive issue of creating such a centre. They said the Shenzhen city government, which has no control over the activities of the People's Bank, is in favour of the trading centre. But the People's Bank apparently has reservation about this bold and innovative scheme in a country with a controlled currency.

Shenzhen's deputy mayor, Mr Zhen Xipei, told reporters at yesterday's opening ceremony of the Shenzhen representative office of the Royal Bank of Canada that enterprises in the special economic zone wishing to trade foreign currencies can now register with the centre. He said the centre is open to all kinds of enterprises in Shenzhen, including joint ventures, state-owned concerns and wholly foreign-owned ventures. Mr Zhen also said that about 2,000 enterprises in the zone have expressed interest in using the facility, which handles transactions in the Chinese currency and foreign exchange. The centre will be under the control of the Shenzhen city government although it will be run by a Chinese bank, he said.

A different view of events was given by the general manager of the People's Bank, Shenzhen branch, Mr Luo Xianrong, who also attended the ceremony. He said the centre is far from being operational -- "it is still in the stage of preparation." Mr Luo declined to comment on whether the centre has been approved by the State Council. Other People's Bank officials have said that the centre is likely to be controlled by the bank, which issues banknotes and monitors activities involving the yuan and other currencies.

According to Mr Zhen joint ventures which earn yuan in the zone are allowed to buy foreign exchange so that they can remit their profits out. He said the exchange rates of each transaction in the centre may vary and are calculated according to the traders' "cost of funds". He explained that some enterprises which face higher costs in earning hard currency will be allowed to sell foreign exchange at a higher price. For instance, trading corporations have to pay a large amount of yuan to obtain supplies of goods before they can earn foreign exchange. They might even suffer losses because they have to sell cheaply in the international market. Such enterprises will be allowed to sell their foreign exchange at a higher price than others which have cheaper sources of funds. In answer to the suggestion that the method of calculation appears confusing, Mr. Zhen would only say that the centre has the right to examine the source of income of the foreign exchange traders. The CHINA NEWS SERVICE reported on Sunday that Shenzhen city has announced temporary regulations covering the operations of the trading centre.

EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW FAMILY PLANNING SYSTEM

HK190541 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 16 Nov 85 p 3

[Special dispatch: "China Probes New Birth Control System, Experiments With Late Marriage, Late Child-Bearing Plus an Interval"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Nov -- China's population experts are probing a new birth control system that can overcome the unfavorable factors of the current child-bearing methods and also ensure that China's total population will be kept under 1.2 billion by the year 2000. A new method called "late marriage, late child-bearing plus an interval" is being experimented with in the rural areas of Yicheng County, Shanxi Province.

Family planning work has been uneven in China's rural areas in recent years. While the state has encouraged one child for each couple, the peasants of some localities have actually rushed to have a second or third child. As a result, some localities failed in effectively controlling their population growth. Through investigations and studies, Liang Zhongtang, director of the Shanxi Population Research Institute, put forward a new method of "late marriage, late child-bearing plus an interval" which meant: While continuously advocating "one child per couple" in the rural areas, a second birth should be allowed. A woman has her first child after marriage at the age of 23 and then may have a second child at 29, an interval of over 6 years. Experts hold that by implementing this method, China's population can be kept under 1.2 billion by the year 2000, which conforms to the conditions of our country and people. With the approval of the State Family Planning Commission and the Shanxi Provincial People's Government, initial results have been achieved after trial implementation of the method.

The rural people in China have always regarded men as superior to women. According to investigation findings, the one child per couple drive has already led to an imbalance in China's total population. In the near future, it will be difficult for 5.72 to 9.33 percent of the male population to find spouses. Therefore, to probe new methods like "late marriage, late child-bearing plus an interval" is a problem demanding prompt solution.

PRC WORLD'S 3D LARGEST SHIPBREAKING CENTER

HK190549 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST (BUSINESS NEWS Supplement) in English 19 Nov 85 p 5

[By Diane Stormont]

[Text] China emerged from nowhere last year to become the world's third largest ship scrapping centre, breaking 2.11 million gross tonnage, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping's Casualty Return for last year. Chinese yards scrapped 163 ships last year, accounting for 12 percent of all last year's breaking work. Only 10 ships were scrapped by China in 1983. The total tonnage and number of vessels scrapped last year was the highest ever at 1,785 vessels of 17.75 million gross tonnage.

Taiwan, the world leader, saw its percentage of the total market fall to 37.7 percent from 46.6 percent -- a decrease of 1.13 million gross tonnage although 75 more ships were demolished. South Korea showed a small increase to 23.4 percent of the market while Pakistan's share of the market fell to 6.3 per cent from 10.1 percent. Pakistan demolished more ships but saw its tonnage percentage decline. No significant increases were posted by the Europeans but Japan's total was 912,823 gross tonnage.

Taiwan scrapped 6.69 million gross tonnage, South Korea was next with 4.15 million, China was third with 2.11 million, followed by Pakistan with 1.12 million and Japan with 912,823. The largest and youngest ship broken up was the 274,828 gross tonnage South Korean steam tanker, Ulsan Master, built in 1977.

The Pierre Guillaumat at the time was the second largest ship ever built. The oldest vessel scrapped was the 8,926 gross tonnage Conallison, built in 1906. The Hong Kong-registered Clearwater Bay, a 120,698 gross tonnage ore/oil carrier, was finally broken up in South Korea after being sunk to serve as a breakwater in a land reclamation project on the Korean west coast.

EVERBRIGHT NOTES HEADWAY, EXPANDS BOARD

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15 Nov 85 p 3

[By Olivia Sin]

[Text] China Everbright Holdings Co., whose chairman is Mr Wang Guangying, has imported more than U.S. \$500 million worth of equipment and technology into China in the past two years. In a brief statement issued yesterday, the company said it has made "great headway" in its business operations since its formation in late 1983. It also said the company's board of directors has recently been expanded from three to 14 with the appointment of 11 new directors. The statement has broken the company's months-long silence over its development plans but stopped short of giving details.

It said the company, apart from opening branches in Tianjin, Guangzhou, Hubei Province and Zhuhai Special Economic Zone has also set up a company in Beijing -- Beijing Everbright Industrial Co -- as its general agent. In addition, Everbright has set up 21 wholly-owned or joint-venture enterprises. The names of the enterprises and their places of operation were not mentioned. The statement said the company's staff has grown from about 30 in its early days to more than 300.

The 11 new directors, drawn from the ranks of the company's senior executives, were appointed following a board meeting held in Hong Kong on Monday. The meeting was chaired by Mr Wang, the brother-in-law of the late President of China, Mr Liu Shaoqi, and two other directors, Mr Ying Yili and Mr Li Xinshi. At the same meeting, it was decided that Mr Wang will take on the extra post of president of the holding company. It was also decided that Mr Wang and four other directors will be appointed executive directors. The four are Mr Li Xianshi, Mr Kong Dan, Mr Liu Jifu and Ms Wang Mi. Observers said the new appointments mean that Mr Wang is delegating more responsibilities to his executives who will have more decision-making powers.

The 11 new directors are Mr Kong, Mr Liu, Ms Wang (Mr Wang's daughter), Mr Pan Liang, Mr Leng Lin, Mr Lian Suoyin, Mr Li Zuyuan, Mr Yuan Xiaohua, Mr Dong Cishan, Mr Ma Xilin and Mr Shui Minghua. Mr Kong is the general manager of Everbright's business division, Mr Liu is the general manager of the company's overseas business division, while Ms Wang is the general manager of its real estate division. Both Mr Pan and Mr Leng are vice-presidents of the company. Mr Lian, general manager of the company's personnel division, is also the senior representative of Everbright's Beijing office. Mr Li is general manager of the general affairs division and Mr Dong the division's deputy general manager. Mr Li is a vice-president of the company's Beijing office. Mr Yuan is also a vice-president of Everbright's Beijing office. Mr. Ma is deputy general manager of Everbright's Business division and Mr Shui, deputy general manager of the planning and finance division.

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